HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,049—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1903	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 p.m.				
19th Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6335
23rd ,,	MONGOLIA	9000	.....	.....
1904.				
2nd Jan.	ORIENTAL	5294	CHINA	7912
6th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
16th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6322
20th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	5598
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10050	.....	.....
13th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
20th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	MOLDAVIA	5777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th ,,	MACEDONIA	12199	.....	.....
26th ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	AUSTRALIA	5601
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6510
16th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	9000
30th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th ,,	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	5598
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.
DUMBEA	5,897	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 8th Jan. 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	28th Dec. 1903
† CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan, 1904
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	15th Dec. 1903

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent
Lascon House, 14, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 18th Dec., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 21st December, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd Dec., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 29th Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th Jan., 1904, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 26th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th December, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY:—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320		300	...
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	390	590
LIVERPOOL	750	950	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons	Commanders.	Sail about 1903.
A.	CITY of VENICE	6200	W. Knaut	24th Dec.
C.	HADDON HALL	6500	A. Buck	4th Jan.
C.	RYDAL HALL	7200	Foster Curtis	10th Jan.
A.	PROME	8000	F. McKay	12th Jan.
A.	CITY of ATHENS	8000	J. Wilson	3rd F.b.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	10th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	F. Snow	4th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	A. Findlay	10th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	6200	W. Knaut	20th Mar.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	28th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	J Campbell	30th Apl.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to
MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents:—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office). LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

Icilma

FOR keeping the Skin Soft, Cool and Free from all irritation, there is nothing equal to Rose-scented ICILMA NATURAL WATER SOAP. Easiest and silkiest of lathers with any water. A REVELATION OF WHAT A SOAP CAN BE. Sold by ARMY & NAVY STORES, Bombay and Calcutta.

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES FOR LADIES.

GOLD CHATELAINE BAGS AND CHAIN PURSES.

LARGE SIZE, 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 400, Rs. 420, Rs. 560, and Rs. 850
SMALLER SIZE ,, ,, Rs. 185, Rs. 195, Rs. 225, and Rs. 285
PLAIN GOLD FRAME or SET WITH FINE PEARLS, TURQUOISES, AND RUBIES.
INSPECTION INVITED.
We hold Photographs at the disposal of Up-country Residents.

CHAIN PURSES CHARMS. Suitable for wear on Muff Chains or Bracelets.
18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 16-8.

SEE OUR GOLD MUFF CHAINS

at Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 125.
ALSO
OUR FINE LINE OF NECKLETS and LOCKETS TO MATCH

CURRENT LINES.

CHAIN BRACELETS, BANGLES, LACE PINS, TWIN BROOCHES, AT POPULAR PRICES.

WEST END WATCH CO.,

11, HORNBY ROAD, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES:

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	...	...	...	Rs.	16	8 per 100
,, ,, ,,	II	...	...	...	,,	13	2 ,, ,,
,, ,, ,,	III	...	...	...	,,	11	10 ,, ,,
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	...	...	...	,,	17	10 ,, ,,
,, ,,	II	...	...	...	,,	13	2 ,, ,,
,, ,,	III	...	...	...	,,	10	11 ,, ,,
BOUQUETS	I	...	...	...	,,	17	7 ,, ,,
,,	II	...	...	...	,,	13	8 ,, ,,
,,	III	...	...	...	,,	11	14 ,, ,,
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	..	...	...	,,	16	8 ,, ,,
,, ,,	II	...	...	...	,,	13	2 ,, ,,
,, ,,	III	...	...	...	,,	11	10 ,, ,,

A TREAT FOR YOURSELF AT XMAS.

BAHADUR HAVANAS.

"COMPOSIA,"	Imperatrix...Rs.	22/8	per 100,	in 25's
,,	Especiales... ,,	17/-	,, ,,	in 50's & 25's
"MULETA,"	Principes ... ,,	19/12	,, ,,	in 50's & 25's
,,	Graciosos ... ,,	13/8	,, ,,	in 50's & 25's

LIGHT OF ASIA'S
From Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.

BAHADUR BOUQUETS
From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's.

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzine	17th Dec. 1903
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1904

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
BOMBAY MARU	4624	T. Murai	21st Dec.	31st Dec.
IDZUMI MARU	3230	M. Yagi	31st Dec.	10th Dec.
HIROSHIMA MARU	3283	J. Negoro	10th Jan.	20th Jan.
KINSHIU MARU	2854	T. Garrison	31st Jan.	9th Feb.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	403	K. Kori	11th Feb.	27th Feb.

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo when used or removed from the Landing Shed.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee

BOMBAY RACES,

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.

BINOCULARS.— "THE FLAMMARION." The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.

BINOCULARS.— THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars. 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65.

FLY-BACK.— DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch From Rs. 55.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES
SIMLA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & BOMBAY,
and over 300
CLUBS AND MESSES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

BARNES & CO'S

OILMEN STORES
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT BY P. AND O. MAIL STEAMER FROM LONDON.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY,
GREEN'S CAFÉ RESTAURANT.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

MANILA ROPES! MANILA ROPES!!

MANUFACTURED OF THE FINEST MANILA HEMP
BY
MESSRS. HARTON & CO.,
OF CALCUTTA.
LARGE STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

XMAS 1903.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

XMAS BOXES

AS FOLLOWS:—

No. 1 BOX.—Price Rs. 15, containing 4 lbs. CHRISTMAS CAKE, with Almond Icing, Artistically Decorated; 1 lb. fresh made Chocolates in Silver Foil; 1 lb. Fondants; 1 lb. Imitation Fruit and Almond Paste Sweets; 1 lb. of Fresh Nougat; 1 lb. Assorted Dessert Cakes; and 1 box of Crackers.

No. 2 BOX.—Price Rs. 20, containing 6 lbs. XMAS CAKE, Chocolate and Confectionery as in Box No. 1; Superior Box of Crackers; and 1 lb. finest Dragees.

No. 3 BOX.—Price Rs. 25, containing 8 lbs. CAKE, Chocolate, etc. as in Box No. 2; and 1 bottle of Champagne.

FREE DELIVERY AT THE BOMBAY RAILWAY TERMINUS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SUBSOIL POLICY
BY
TODARMAR
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.

THE SUCCESS OF THE

NEW PROGRAMME

Marks yet another Epoch in the history of the

AMERICAN TROUBADOURS.

An evening of real enjoyment, such as has never before been provided in Bombay, awaits you.

Declared by the Press and the Public alike to be the funniest, wittiest, smartest, entertainment ever shown here.

Fun fast, furious, fascinating, frivolous, fermenting and fantastical.

NEW ITEMS TO-NIGHT.

Book now and save disappointment.

Prices : Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Rs. 2 seats.
Plan at SOUNDY'S.
Overture at 9-30. Carriages 11-30.

TOWN HALL.

GRAND CONCERT,

JANUARY 7TH, 1903, AT 9-15 P. M.

MISS HESTER OTWAY
MISS HESTER OTWAY
MISS HESTER OTWAY
MISS HESTER OTWAY

THE FAMOUS CONTRALTO

Who has just arrived from London after her successful concerts at St. James' and Prince's Halls in conjunction with KUBELIK :

CLARA BUTT, SANTLEY, AMY SHERWIN, ALICE HOLLANDER, DENHAM PRICE TITO MATTEI, etc.,

PRICES :—Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1.
Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.
Opposite Bombay Club.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND CLUB SECRETARIES.

WANTED SITUATION by thoroughly competent man as Hotel Manager, Assistant in large Hotel, or as Club Steward, 15 years' experience in India. Certificates vouch for zeal, trustworthiness all-round abilities &c. English. Address "158 D" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th December, 1903, and 15th January 1904, the undersigned will be glad to ISSUE TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK; at the following rates :—

FIRST CLASS RETURN ..... Rs. 60
SECOND CLASS RETURN ..... „ 30

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Cordite Factory, Wellington (Nilgiris) up to 12th January 1904, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES and 15,000 cwts. of SALTPETRE to the Cordite Factory, from 1st April 1904, to 31st March 1905.

For further particulars please see page 1632, Madras, "Fort, Saint George Gazette" dated 1st December 1903, Part II or apply to the undersigned.

C. A. RADCLIFFE, Major, R. A.,
In Charge Cordite Factory.

Wellington, 7th December 1903.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which postal articles may be sent to and from the field post offices opened to serve the Troops during the Manœuvres to be held in the Rawalpindi District in December, 1903.

ARTICLES FOR FIELD POST OFFICES.

Mode of Addressing Postal Articles.

Articles posted for delivery from field post offices should be addressed as follows :—

X. Y.
Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment, Brigade or Department,
Force A.-B.
RAWALPINDI MANŒUVRES.

No Post-town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the regiment, Battery, Staff appointment, Brigade, or Department of the person addressed.

Telegrams addressed to persons with the Forces in the field will be made over by Telegraph office to the Base Office concerned which will send them on to the Addressees by Post.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

All classes of postal articles (private and official) viz. letters, post cards, newspapers, packets, and parcels, both registered and unregistered, may be posted for delivery from Field Post Offices.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE COMPULSORY.

Full prepayment of Postage on all Articles is compulsory; but Official Articles can be sent FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER free of all Postage if properly superscribed and franked.

N.B.—Officers Commanding Corps proceeding to the Manœuvres should warn the Troops, followers, etc., to inform their correspondents of the necessity for fully prepaying the postage on all articles.

DELIVERY.

Unregistered Articles of the Letter mail will be delivered through Regimental orderlies. Registered Articles of the Letter Mail and all Parcels will also be delivered through orderlies in the absence of written instructions to the contrary from the addressee. The receipt of the person to whom a registered article or parcel is delivered will be taken on a list against the entry of the Article or Parcel.

N.B.—Any person who does not wish his Registered Articles or Parcels delivered through an orderly must give notice in writing to the field Post Office by which he is served.

INSURANCE, VALUE-PAYABLE POST, AND MONEY ORDERS.

Postal articles cannot be insured for despatch to Field Post Offices nor be sent to them under the value payable system. Money Orders will not be issued for payment by field post offices.

ARTICLES FROM FIELD POST OFFICES.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

All Classes of Postal Articles (Private and Official) viz., Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, Packets and Parcels, both Registered and unregistered, may be posted at field Post Offices

In the case of all Articles (other than Official Articles) which are for delivery from other field Post Offices full prepayment of postage is compulsory. Official articles can be sent FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER Free of all Postage if properly superscribed and franked.

Articles cannot be posted under the value payable system at Field Offices, nor will any Insurance work be done.

MONEY ORDERS AND SAVINGS BANK.

Money Orders will not be issued from field post Offices nor will Savings Bank business be transacted.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage Stamps (including Post-cards and embossed Envelopes other than one anna soldiers' envelopes), both ordinary and service, can be purchased at any Field Post Office.

N.B.—None of the above restrictions refer to the regular permanent Post Offices which exist on the field of operations. These offices will perform as usual all classes of postal work and the Troops may use them in connection with any kind of Postal business which Field Post Offices are not authorized to perform.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, 26th November, 1903.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW,

AND

LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, KHURSHAED MUNZIL LUCKNOW,

THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY.

For Prospectus apply to THE SECRETARY, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,

BOOK-SELLERS and STATIONERS, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, ADDRESSES ENGRAVED.

Crest correctly Engraved	from Rs.	6 0
Crest and Motto	„	8 0
Crest and Monogram	„	10 0
Monograms only	„	5 0
Address Engraved One Line, any style	„	2 8
Address Two Lines, any style	„	4 8

PLAIN AND COLOUR STAMPING.

Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	2 0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

100 Gentlemen's Best Ivory Cards :—Printed and plate engraved	Rs.	3 0
100 Ladies' Best Ivory Cards :—Printed and plate engraved	Rs.	4 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	Rs.	1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	Rs.	2 0

SALE OF WORK

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WORKS of the ALL SAINTS' COMMUNITY,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER EXCELLENCY LADY LAMINGTON.

THE SALE WILL BE HELD AT THE TOWN HALL,

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15TH AND 16TH,

From 5 o'clock till 8 P.M.

IT WILL CONSIST OF CHILDREN'S CLOTHES, FANCY WORK, CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, AND KASHMIRI GOODS.

Major COLLIS BARRY has kindly arranged for a CONCERT EACH EVENING.

MILITARY BAND.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the work of DISCHARGING COLLIERS consigned to the P. and O. Company at Bombay, for the year commencing 1st January, 1904.

Also for Landing Coal ex Lighters and Stacking in the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon, and removing from Stacks bunkering and trimming.

Tenders should reach the Company's Offices by noon on the 23rd instant.

Particulars can be ascertained on application to

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
P. and O. S. N. Company.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL arrived per Hansa Line s. s. "LIEBENFELS," C Shed, Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments, ex above vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 10th December, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS' RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a FARE and a HALF will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan), from MONDAY, the 14th to THURSDAY, the 31st December, 1903, both days inclusive, available for the completion of the return up to midnight of the 14th January, 1904.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the Undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 1st December, 1903.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS' REFRESHMENT ROOM.

THE RIGHT of SELLING REFRESHMENTS, etc., to the Public on the above premises for one year from 1st February, 1904, will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Office of the Superintendent, Victoria Gardens, on THURSDAY, the 7th January, 1904, at 2 P.M.

2. The right will be given to the highest bidder subject to the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner.

3. The successful bidder will have to enter into a written agreement with the Municipality as a guarantee for the faithful performance of the Contract.

4. The expenses in connection with the preparation and execution of the said agreement will be paid by the successful bidder.

5. A deposit of Rs. 100 will have to be given to be under signed by the highest bidder at the time of the Auction Sale and the same will be forfeited in case of the bidder withdrawing his offer or refusing to sign the contract and pay the balance of the deposit. The deposit will be returned to the bidder if his offer is not accepted by the Commissioner.

6. A further deposit of Rs. 100 will have to be made by the successful bidder whose bid may be accepted.

7. The forms and conditions of the contract can be seen and any further information that may be required can be ascertained on application to the Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

C. D. MAHALUXMIWALLA,
Superintendent, Municipal Gardens.

Victoria Gardens' Office, Bombay, 12th December, 1903.

BOMBAY FINE ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing from 14th March, 1904, Gold and Silver Medals, also Money Prizes offered for Painting in Oils, Water Colours, Photographs, &c., also for House Decoration, Textiles Carpets, and Embroidery, &c. For prospectus and forms apply to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Art Society, Sir J. J. School of Art. The last day for receiving works will be 7th of March, 1904.

NOTICE.

LIST OF RARE AND VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

THE PROPERTY of an ESTATE, now under the Court of Wards.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, under orders of the Board of Revenue.

In the Hall of the Presidency Commissioner's Office, 3, Charnock Place, Calcutta.

On MONDAY, the 21st Day of December, 1903, at 12 noon.

C. J. STEVENSON MOORE, Collector,
24, Parganas.

Alipore, the 7th December, 1903.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Bombay Arsenal, up to the 7th January, 1904, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April 1904 to the 31st March, 1905.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists" or "Schedules" (B. A. Form 11) of the Stores for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of Tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. up to 5th January 1901 on payment at rate of Re. one per set of forms.

III.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 7th January 1904. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

IV.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

V.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

T. E. ROWAN, Lieut.-Colonel, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Bombay, 5th December, 1903.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 15 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 42, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ENGINEER WANTED, for an Oil Engine, 10. B. P. Only experienced men need apply personally to MANAGER, Great Western Hotel.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.—NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON is NOW OPEN to the Public. A FREE ART EXHIBITION and one of the interesting sights of Bombay. A visit earnestly solicited, which is sure to give you satisfaction.—Tata New Building, Hornby Road, Top Floor, Lift available.

FIRST PLACE at all Examinations is universal with THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING INST. Prospectus on application to S. B. BILLIMORIA, 10, Church Gate, Street.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says :—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS—First Class Comfortable PHARTON and TONGA DAKS ready laid for Panchgani and Mahableshwar at very Moderate Rates. Also first class Rubber Tyred Landaus and Victorias with good Horses, for use at Poona. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. the Governor, Main Street, Poona.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, Bombay Presidency. THE ORIGINAL FIRM supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Caste Goanese and Mohammedan Servants, Cooks, Butlers, Ayahs and Nurses, etc., for the Mofussil and abroad. Only A,1 and healthy Servants recommended after exhaustive enquiries into their antecedents. Patronized by the Army, Navy, leading Clubs, Fee Rs. 4 each. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ENLARGEMENTS.—PLATINO, Highest Quality Work. PHOTO taken FREE.—DEWARE & Co., Artists and Photographers, 67, Medows Street, Bombay

COAX THE LIVER, don't drive it; hard purgatives harm more than they help; move the Bowels by gentle means; get a Remedy that will regulate the Liver and that Remedy is FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL Rs. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 91, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs, FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office;

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 135.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per annum. Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 150° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Hill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S NEW "TAJ" FILTER.

PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.

NO CHARCOAL. SAND. TROUBLE.

A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

PRICES.—No. 0=1 gallon, Rs. 15-0 nett. No. 0=2 gallons, Rs. 20-0 nett. No. 1=3 gallons, Rs. 25-0 nett. No. 2=4 gallons, Rs. 30-0 nett.

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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

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CHRISTMAS, 1903,

AND

A HAPPY NEW YEAR, 1904.

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BROCK'S AND THOMAS SMITH'S CELEBRATED CRACKERS.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

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CADBURY'S AND FRY'S CHOCOLATE IN FANCY BOXES

64, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies

Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

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Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

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Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

ST. MARTIN'S The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay. **PULMONARY BALSAM.**

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STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE

MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, and CHESTNUTS, Muscatel Raisins, Naples Figs, Italian Lemons and Oranges, and fresh Grapes.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots

"SCANDINAVIA M. C. M." SOLID WOVEN COTTON BELTING.

(NOT IN PLIES)

An Improved Type Specially Manufactured for India

—IS—

PRACTICALLY AND MECHANICALLY ONE OF THE **BEST DRIVING BELTS.**

It is STRONGER and has GREATER GRIPPING Power than LEATHER.

"Scandinavia" will not slip when wet, is not damaged by oil, and runs well crossed. Is not affected by HEAT or MOISTURE.

LARGE STOCKS HELD.

ALL WIDTHS and ANY LENGTHS SUPPLIED.

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HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,

ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints.

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,

Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

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ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA.

ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

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FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Re. 2.

WANTED

ALL Ladies and Gentlemen to know that the late PALL MALL HAIR DRESSING SALOON has just been re-opened by S. GOLDMAN, late Hair Dresser of Poona, who is now prepared to undertake all kinds of Ladies' and Gent's hair work. He also has a large stock of Perfumery, Powders, Combes, etc., and guarantees satisfaction. Business from 7-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.—S. GOLDMAN, Hair Dresser, Wigmaker, 71b, Esplanade Road, Fort, Three doors from Messrs. Ditmar & Co.

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours : 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.

Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

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"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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Acting Agent.

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Sub-Agencies :—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Moulton City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS— 2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

28th July, 1903.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

GRAND BONA-FIDE SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th, and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., each day. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in Bank Street, Foor, close to their Auction Rooms, near the Bank of Bombay, without reserve to the highest bidders

A consignment of Japanese curiosities just landed ex s.s. "Kagoshima Maru" consisting of—

Kyoto, Ishiyaki, Kochi, Awaji, Bishim, Kinjo, Awata and Satsuma vases, bowls, plates, teapots, jugs, candlesticks, ash trays, tea sets, and coffee cups and saucers, old real gold awata vases, real gold satsuma bowls, vases and trays, large size jardiniers, pedestals, pieces of brocades, silver cloisonne vases, kaga figures and inkstands, imitation ivory figures, bamboo whistles, silk handkerchieves, carved wood figures, Japanese slippers, photos of views, albums, imitation bronze and silver plated figures and animals, reed and bead blinds, real bronze vases, ornaments, and flower pots, oil painted screens and pictures, lacquered hatstands, round tables, trays and handkerchief boxes, silk open fans, cotton screens, carpets of various sizes &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 2,010 BAGS RANGOON HULWA RICE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, in godown No. 16, in Volkart's Range, the following 2010 bags of Rangoon hulwa rice, which were sold for delivery from Magsar Sud the 2nd to the 12th.

By order of Mr. Behrcobux Bagla and on account and at the risk of Bhimsy Khatau—

670 bags (40 tons) mill cleaned Rangoon hulwa rice.

By order of Sha Heerjee Dharsy and on account and at the risk of Sha Dungersy Veghjee—

670 bags (50 tons) mill cleaned Rangoon hulwa rice.

By order of Thacker Vulubdas Madhowjee and on account and at the risk of Sha Shivraj Bhara—

670 bags (50 tons) mill cleaned Rangoon hulwa rice.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within two days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SILK, COTTON AND WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS AT NO. 234 CHAKLA STREET, NEAR JAKERIA MUSJID.

On FRIDAY next, the 18th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-entioned place on account of the Insurance Office concerned —

A quantity of piece-goods, consisting of silk, damask, muslin, velvet, and alpaca, cotton and embroidery work, handkerchieves, Italians and paddings, woollen venetians and flannels, gold lace and braid, &c.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers and a deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale,

SALE OF CARBONIC GAS SODA MACHINE, SODA BRAMAH MACHINE AND FILLER,

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Parakh House, Frere Road, Fort, by order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Rogers and Co. Aerated Water Manufacturers, of Hanuman Street, Bombay.

1 complete carbonic gas soda machine.

1 No. 5 soda Bramah machine and 1 filler without syrup, all by Hayward Tyler and Co., of London, and all in good condition.

The machines are on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT PARBHADEVI ROAD.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Khanbhai Ibrahimjee Mukaal and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sucoobai alias Luxmibai, widow of Hari Ramchandra, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of June, 1900, the following landed property, viz—

All that piece of Government Pension and Tax land, together with a chawl, shed and foundation erected and standing thereon, and also several coconut trees grown thereon, situate at Parbhadevi Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 76 and 78, new No. A 2611, old survey No. 691 and new survey No.3-1722, and assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward Nos 2911-2912, and street Nos. 376-377, containing by admeasurement 615 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Parbhadevi Road, on the west and north by the east of Krishnarao Ramchandrajee, and on the south by the property of Baboo Ramchandra.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND PROPERTIES AT CURRY ROAD, VICTORIA ROAD, PYDHOWNI ROAD, AND MEMONWADA ROAD.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 411 of 1900.

(1) Suleman Hasum, one of the heirs and legal representatives of Yemnabai, widow of Haji Fateh Mahomed Haji Cosman Dawood, deceased; (2) Noorbai, wife of Suleman Hasum, one of the heirs and legal representatives of the said Yemnabai as well as of Rahimbai, daughter of Haji Fateh Mahomed Haji Cosman, deceased, both of Bombay Memon Mahomedan inhabitants residing at Nakhoda Mohalla, in the town and island of Bombay—Plaintiffs

vs,

(1) Haji Ahmed Haji Cosman, (2) Khatizabai, (3) Hajrabai (4) Fatmabai, (5) Rookhabai and (6) Ebrahim, all minors under the age of 18 years, the daughter and son of Haji Fateh Mahomed Haji Cosman Dawood, in their own right and also as the residuary heirs and legal representatives of Rahimbai, daughter of Haji Fateh Mahomed Haji Cosman, deceased, by their guardian ad-litem, F. H. D. Brito, of Bombay, European inhabitant, residing at Bandora in Salsette—Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Minocheher Ardeshir Vakil and Ardeshir Merwanji Madon, the Special Commissioners appointed by the decree made in the above suit on the 19th day of June, 1903, and pursuant to the directions therein contained, the undermentioned immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. Auctioneers, on the premises, on the days and at the hours hereinafter mentioned.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

LOT NO. I.

To be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January, 1904, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of forasfrechold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2,857 square yards or thereabouts together with the chawl or range of buildings standing thereon, situate and being at Curry Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2414 (1) and Street No. 4 and which said land or ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 662, 663, 687, 689, and 753, and new Nos. 20-1266 and new survey Nos 3 A 2875, and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the east by a passage, on or towards the west by the property of Haji Karim Mahomed, on or towards the north by the property of Shamji Madhowji, and on or towards the south by Curry Road aforesaid,

LOT NO. II.

To be sold on SATURDAY, the 9th day of January, 1904, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with five buildings or dwelling-houses, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Mount or Victoria Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,807 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 71703 and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 7706 (1), 7706 (2), 7706 (4) 7706 (5), and 7706 (6) and Street Nos. 14-1, 14-A, and 2-A, and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows; that is to say on or towards the north by the property belonging to the Horticultural Society or the Victoria Gardens, on or towards the east by the property of Haji Hasum Haji Chotani, on or towards the south by the said Mount Road or Victoria Road, and on or towards the west party by the mosque and partly by the property of Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan,

LOT NO. III.

To be sold on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1904, at 3-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate and being at Pydhowni Road without the Fort of Bombay, fronting two same on the north side thereof in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 117 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 7-1 and now under ward No. 2153 and street Nos. 33-35 and bounded on or towards the east by the house formerly belonging to one Oomar Sulemanji Valadesia and now to Sajurbai, widow of the late Memon Sajur Isani, on or towards the west by the house of Memon Haji Tar Mahomed Issak, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said Pydhowni Road,

LOT NO. IV.

To be sold on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1904 at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being at Memonwada, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 195 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 220, new No. 1838, old survey No. 2713 and new survey No. 1311, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward Nos. 622 and Street Nos. 303, 307, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by Memonwada Road aforesaid, on the north by the property of Memon Haji Karim Mahomed and on the south by the property of Abdulla Aboo.

LOT NO. V.

To be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1904, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, belonging to the Fazendar Ludha Ebrahim, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being at Old Memonwada Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Memonwada Street aforesaid, on or towards the north by the Jamatkhana of Halai Memons, and on or towards the south by the property of Abdul Shakoor Haji Abdool Latif, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No 2395 and street No. 459, 561.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao and Mineoheber, Solicitors, at their office No. 21, Forbes Street, Fort, or Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors, at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

On a date to be fixed hereafter in the current month Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Clare Road, Byculla, the entire furniture of the Adelphi Hotel, consisting of valuable teakwood and blackwood furniture, glassware, crockery, full size state billiard table, lamp, pictures, carriages, horses, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

SALE OF BATTY FIELDS AT MAHIM, BETWEEN MAHIM AND MATOONGA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. M. F. De Mello, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of January next, at 4 p. m, the undermentioned batty fields, viz:—

All those three pieces of ground or batty fields, situate at Mahim, admeasuring 10,646 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 121, 156, 169, 219, 121, 158, 189, 219, 156, 186, and 391, new Nos. 12956, A-1956, 1-939, and new survey Nos, 1-202, 1-257, 1-214, 2-214 and 1-258.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th December, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT SION.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 293 of 1900.

Katherine.....Plaintiff

versus

Martin Doming D'Souza and others.....Defendants

Under instructions of Messrs. Chandulal Dayabhai and Maneckjee Sorabjee Captain, the Special Commissioners appointed herein by virtue of the Consent Decree passed in this suit on the 8th day of October, 1901, Messrs BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at the hour of 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises either in one or separate lots, the land described in the particulars below:—

All that piece or parcels of Toka land, situate at Sion admeasuring 6,314 square yards, be the same little more or less, bearing Collector's old No. 19, and New No. 15542, and new Survey No. 14-722, 6-7-730, 7-8-737, 7-8-733, 2-732, 1-2-723 1-068, 2-750, 1-10-754 and 5-737.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, attorneys for the plaintiff, at their office, at 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, in the shop lately occupied by Messrs Shroff Bros. and opposite Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., an invoice of English Walnut-wood furniture such as almyras, chest-of-drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, sofas, chairs, side boards and teapoys, tables and flower pot stands, &c. &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED INTESTATE AND UNSERVICEABLE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioners of Police Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY 17th, and FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p. m. each day, sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed intestate and unserviceable properties.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of office tables, chairs, sofas, filter, a lot of medical books, one officers tent, one necessary rowtee, one artist's large umbrella, coir matting, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong English gig by 'Selby' nearly new, in very good order.

1 handsome strong second-hand victoria, in very good order.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.

1 hand some strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.

1 bay arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th December, 1903.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

XMAS PARCELS

FOR ENGLAND AND ABROAD,

OUR USUAL SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SHIPMENT COMMENCES EARLY IN NOVEMBER.

Over 3,000 Parcels were sent through our well-known "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS" last year.

Send your Parcels through us and save unnecessary trouble, disappointments and extra expense both to yourselves and your friends.

We offer cheaper rates than the Post.

Full particulars, forms, labels and hand-books from—

COUTTS & Co.,

SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC"

PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

A OUR renowned MEYORES is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure, THAT'S SURE. Price, Rupee 1. Write for free circulars, and testimonials, &c. Letters held very strictly private. Address only to V. C. MUKHERJI & Co., V. C. Works, Rauaghat, Bengal.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£89 1-16	= + 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£93 1-2	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101 1-2	= + 1-2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£55 9-16	= + 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 7/8	= + 1-4
2 months hence	25 5-8	= + 1-8
Spot in New York	55 1-2	= + 3-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25'43	= — 1
Berlin "	20'45'	= — 1-2
New York Demand	4'83 1-2	= + 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4	per ct = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 7-8	per ct = do
6 " " "	3 5-8	per ct = do
2 " = Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8	per ct = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4	per ct = do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 1-4	per ct = + 1-8
7 day market loans	3 3-8	per ct = unchanged

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 3s. 11 1-4d.

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 Dec.-Jan. Business done, 31s.3d. = — 3d.
Brown Dec-Jan Buyers 3s. 7d. = + 2d.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet, Manchester steady. Total Sales, 6000. Spot 6·70—6. Egyptian fair brown 8 5-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 15,000. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Dec-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
6·53	6·49	6·48	6·47
—5	—4	—4	—3
April-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
6·46	6·43	6·42	6·41
—3	—3	—3	—2
	Aug.-Sep.		
	6·28		
	—2		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	53,000
Do. last year	43,000
Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Do. do Continent	31,000
Mid-Uplands	12·45 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	12·03 +3
Do. do. March	12·31 —3

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 1-8 unchanged
Futures, month of March	12·58 — 3
Do. do, June	12·73 — 4
Tone at close	steady.

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 15.

EXCHANGE—Tone

Bank T.T.				1-4 1-16
Bank Demand				1-4 3-32
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight			D. A.	1-4 9-32 at 5-16
Do	6	do	do	1-4 7-16 at 15-32
French Francs	8	do	do	 171
Marks	3	do	do	 189
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	..... 125 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	..... 175 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	 150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone quiet.

Cash	... ...	... 97-12
1st Settlement	... ...	... 97-12

Money Market.—Tone steady

BANK RATE

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4 per cent
Bank of Bombay	do. 10th Dec.	4 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 10th Dec.	4 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4 do.

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone firm.			
Ready	6	1	0
Rapeseed.—Tone firm,			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	11	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready,	5	15	6
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.,	5	15	6
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	5	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet			
Ready	21	8	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.			
Howree Khandeish ...	33	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	33	0	0
25 per cent. " ...	32	0	0
50 per cent. " ...	31	0	0
Black Kutnee " ...	27	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs.	20
Club No. 1	"	29
Hard Red	"	23 to 23-8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady
Estimated sales	6,000 bales
Imports	41,000 "

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
6·53	6·49	6·47	6·47
unchanged	6·44	—1	unch.
Apl-May	May-June	June-July,	
6·41	6·43	unch.	
—2	—1	Aug.-Sept.	
	July.-Aug.	6·30	
	6·40	unch.	
	—1		

COTTON.—There was little doing in the early part of the day, as the American and Liverpool telegrams again arrived late. At Colaba there was a fair business done both for forward delivery and in ready Cotton, prices being well maintained. The market closes quiet but steady.

The following are the official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited.—

				Fine	F.-G	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)			...	228	218	...	25 Dec.
" " "			...	223	207	...	25 Jan.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)			...	230	220	...	25 Dec.
" " "			...	225	215	...	25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)			...	230	220	...	25 Dec.
" " "			...	224	214	...	25 Jan.
Belati (M.-G.) descriptions			...	252	248	...	25 Dec.
" " "			...	248	240	...	25 Jan.
Khandeish (M.-G.)			...		238	232	25 Dec.
" " "			...		230	...	25 Jan.
Jalgaum do.			...		241	235	25 Dec.
" "			...		233	...	25 Jan.
Khamgaum do. ...	}	for staple			256	250	25 Dec.
Karanja do. ...	}				240	241	25 Jan.
Khandwa do. ...			...	254	248	...	25 Dec.
"			...	248	240	...	25 Jan.
Damaugaum Poolgaum (M G)				258	252	...	25 Dec.
" "			...	253	245	...	25 Jan.
Nagpur (M.-G.)			...	260	252	...	25 Dec.
" "			...	255	247	...	25 Jan.
Oomras good staple (M.G.)				262	256	...	25 Dec.
" do. " "			...	257	249	...	25 Jan.
Broach do.			...	270	...	255	25 March
" do.			...	267	...	...	25 April.
Bhownugger Do.			...	246	236	...	25 May.
Do, (H.-G)			...	244	234	...	"
Mathia (M.-G.)			...	234	224	...	25 March
S,O, Dharwar			...	...	...	248	25 May.
Westerns			...	...	...	235	"

THE EUROPEAN VINTAGE.

Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. in their annual report on the year's vintage throughout Europe refer to the generally unsatisfactory results owing to the extraordinary weather that has prevailed with hardly an exception in the wine-producing countries and elsewhere. In regard to France they give the following details:—

Bordeaux.—Hard frosts in Spring and very many disastrous thunder storms in the Summer greatly reduced the quantity of the 1903 Vintage, while the product is far inferior to that of previous years; in some few districts in which the vines have not been so much exposed to the weather as at other places, some decent wine has been made possessing a sufficient degree of alcohol, and it is to be hoped that the greenness the wine now shows will generally disappear. The official statistics always given by the French Government as to the total quantity of wine produced in the Bordeaux districts has not yet been given for 1903. In 1902 the total number of hogs heads produced was stated to be 1,271,000.

Burgandy.—The quantity of wine made may be reckoned from a third to one-half of a full Vintage; at present we can only approximately judge of the quality, the vines having had to endure most capricious and irregular weather, with a most unequal temperature, but as the gathering the weather became dry and somewhat warm, thus providing for a certain amount of needed fermentation; on the other hand the wine lacks softness and suppleness.

Champagne.—Spring frosts caused heavy damage this year in the Champagne districts, although to a less extent than in the south; in fact, during the whole so-called summer time there were hardly a dozen really fine days, rain and cold weather prevailing kept the grapes backward, and when somewhat later in the season the grapes showed signs of ripeness it was more an appearance than an actual fact, for the fruit had but little sugar and rather more than the normal amount of acidity, the result is a very thin wine, not worthy to be designated as a Vintage wine.

Saumur.—We think there was really no Vintage in this district owing to the bad weather.

Cognac.—The wet and cold weather prevailing during the greater part of the year has resulted in a very poor yield, we should think no more than the quarter of an ordinary good Vintage. In consequence of this it is expected that the growers will sell the product as wine rather than send it to the still. We think that genuine Cognac will in consequence become expensive.

In Germany the weather was good in the spring until April, the vines consequently blossomed late in the year; during the Autumn and particularly in October, the temperature helped matters somewhat, and a fair quantity of wine was made, this affords hope that the wine made will improve as time goes on. The vines in the Palatinate have been much damaged by rot oidium, &c.

Of this year's Vintage in Portugal we think that the wine made will be in a great many districts of very medium quality, but in the Douro districts the grapes ripened better, and the fermentation has been very thorough. In the north of Portugal, where the wines made are used for home consumption, the Vintage has been a complete failure. The production of grapes generally in Portugal was much smaller than was anticipated.

In regard to Spain.—This year's Sherry Vintage has been extremely small, caused by the ravages of insecticide, aided very much by a very dry summer. The wine made seems to have fair strength, and will, we hope, prove to be of an average quality. The vineyards that have been planted with American vines seem to be doing well, and there is every reason to believe that their introduction into Spain will prove to be a success. In a normal year the quantity of wine produced would have been much larger than it is. As for the quality of this year's wine the mostos are still on the lees and until they are racked in the end of December nothing can be said about it.

Spanish Port or Tarragona.—1903 Vintage has turned out a lamentable failure, the crop is one of the smallest on record. Unfortunately also the "must," with few exceptions, is found to be poor and untrustworthy.

In Madeira taking things all round, the Vintage may be pronounced to be a good one. The sister Island of Porto Santo, however, suffered badly from want of rain.

In Sicily.—The result of this year's Marsala Vintage is better than was anticipated, the quantity produced is said to be one half of an average yield, the result would have been much better had not many vines been destroyed by the pest "phylloxera."

MR. M. B. LEAVITT'S COMPANY.

ANOTHER well attended performance was given last evening by Mr. M. B. Leavitt's Company of Anglo-Indian Troubadours. The programme proved as inspiriting and as entertaining as on the previous evening, and there was not a dull moment, the whole of the programme being followed with keen interest and producing roars of laughter and delighted applause. Mr. G. V. Loydall again displays his talent for making local hits, and some of his sallies last evening were well directed and hit the mark. The songs were all good. Mr. Cecil Grey, M Leavitt's manager, is to be congratulated upon the change of programme, and upon the manner in which the entertainment as a whole is carried through. To-night several new items will be introduced and on Saturday there will be another complete change.

SUIT AGAINST A GUARANTOR.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe at the High Court, yesterday, disposed of the suit instituted by Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji and others against Kurim Tar Mahomed Bawa in which the plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 2,700 with interest and costs. Mr. Rivett Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Bhatshanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant did not appear.

Khimji Dayal, one of the proprietors of the Wallace Flour Mills Company said that Dharamsey Mowjee and Hira Pitha had contracted to purchase 4800 bags of flour, at different rates. Hira subsequently requested the plaintiffs to be allowed to retire from the contract and the defendants joined in the request, to which the plaintiffs agreed on the understanding that the defendant should guarantee payment to the extent of Rs. 3,000 in case Dharamsey failed to act according to the contract. Dharamsey died indebted to the plaintiffs to the extent of Rs. 4,000. A demand was made on the defendant to pay the amount of the guarantee but he had only paid Rs. 400 by instalments and the suit was brought to recover the balance.

His lordship gave a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,600, with interest and costs.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th December.

1. There will be Company Drill for D Company at the Telegraph Quarters, Wandby Road, at 5. p. m. to-day (Wednesday) the 16th instant, and every Wednesday until further orders.

Dress.—Plain Clothes, Side Arms to be worn.

2. It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to 6th February 1904, both days inclusive.

3. No. 4712 Lce Corpl F Kooing, F Coy reverts to Volunteer at his own request from this date.

4. No. 5073 Cadet E Winckler is transferred from I to F Company from this date.

5. No. 5073 Vol E Winckler F Company is appointed Lce Corporal vice Kooing reverted.

6. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned:—

No. 5021 Lce Corpl C H W Lake, F Coy and No. 4556 Vol A E Smith, F Company. From 15th December 1903 to 15th January 1904.

7. There will be a Meeting of the Members of C Company at the Town Hall (Ex Sergt Smith's Quarters) at 8-30 p. m. on Thursday next, the 17th Instant, at which every member of the Company is requested to attend.

By Order,
P. H. RODGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th December.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Coy (Town Hall Compound.)

Thursday at 8-45 p.m. 10" Gun and Squad drill.

No 2 Coy (Nesbit Lane Head quarters).

Thursday at 8-45 p.m. 10" Gun and Squad drill.

2. No. 1 Coy will parade on Thursday next the 17th Instant at Colaba North Fort at 6-30 a.m. for 10" R M L and C" B L Gun drill.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

Expenses will be paid to members on application to the Instructor on parade.

3. No. 2 Company will parade on Saturday next the 19th inst., at Mahalmxmi Fort at 4-30 p.m. for 6" B. L. and 10" R M L Gun drill.

Dress—Khaki, puttics and F S Caps to be worn.

No. 1 Coy's parade will be notified hereafter.

4. The following members having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 1 Sub-Dn No. 3 Coy No. 956 Gr F Court.

By Order,
A. F. F. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	1	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	2	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamathwady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	4	3	19
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	1	18
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	11	8	79
Total plague deaths to date	203,792	215,813	
Same date last year	16	11	84

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending to-day was 587 as against 581 during the previous week. Of the total numbers 56 died of plague which showed an increase of 5 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 708 which included 122 deaths from plague.

INOCULATION.

THE statement of Plague Prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 14th instant was as under:—Goalpara, 250 doses,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

GORE—December 15, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, George Alexander Percivil Gore, aged 34. Funeral leaves the Hospital 4 p.m. to-day arriving at Sewree Cemetery 5 p.m. Friends will kindly accept this intimation. (Calcutta and Akyab paper please copy.)

MOORE—December 15, at the Yacht Club Chambers, T H. Moore, aged 61 years. Funeral at Sewree to-day (Wednesday) evening.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FARQUHARSON—December 5, at Nazira, Assam, the wife of N Farquharson, of a daughter.

WOOD—December 11, at 8, Elysium Row, Calcutta, the wife of E Seymour Wood, of twin boys.

MARRIAGE.

SITWELL—SITWELL—December 9, at Dum-Dum, Sidney, A H Sitwell, to Rosamond, daughter of the late Colonel Sitwell R E.

DEATH.

CALVERT—December 6, at Darjeeling, James Arthur (Jimmie) aged 1 year 7 months 16 days, eldest son of Major J T Calvert, I M S, of Cuttack.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 25m. Sun sets, 5h. 25m. High water, 9-22m., 10-31a. Low water, 3-40m. 3-33a.

Municipal Standing Committee 3-30 p.m.

University Examination Result—First LL. B. Examination.

Sale of Work (for benefit of All Saints' community) Town Hall, 5 to 8 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Maria Valerie, will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. to-day.—Mails for Singapur, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Ischia will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. to-morrow.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH GAEKWAR.—His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar, accompanied by Dr. Samsoodin, medical officer, Lieut Sindhe, A. D. C., and Mr. Ambegonker, Assist. Secretary, returned to Bombay yesterday evening from Dwarka by the B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Henzada and landed at the Victoria Dock.

A PATENT MEDICINE.—In the case brought by Dr Hormusji Limjibhoy Batliwalla against Ab

THE
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MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
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MATERIALS:
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SUITING FLANNELS in all weights and mixtures, plain striped, and checked	2 8	3 8	per yard
SHIRTING FLANNELS ...	2 0	2 8	do
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GREY WORSTED COATINGS	3 8	5 0	do
HOMESPUNS	1 12	2 4	do
SERGES—Indigo Blue, fast Khaki and all other colors	2 6	4 8	do
GREATCOATINGS	2 8	5 0	do
(all materials 54" wide)			
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES 27" wide.....	at	1 8	do
PUTTIES in Khaki, Blue & Green, in all sizes.....	From	1 2	per pair
SADDLE NUMDAHS,—for Ladies		5 0	each
For Gents.....		4 8	do
HORSE CLOTHING,— Quarter piece only.....	6 8	12 0	
Complete suit... ..	11 12	22 12	
SERVANTS CLOTHING MATERIALS.....	2 6		per yard
CAWNPORE SHAWLS OR LOHIS	3 8	10 0	each
BERLIN WOOLS & KNITTING YARNS	2 0		per lb.

BLANKETS.

	Rs. a.
BED BLANKETS—thick quality in White, Scarlet and Brown .....from	4 8 each
BED BLANKETS—medium weight in Scarlet only .....from	2 2 do.
HORSE BLANKETS—Black 6' by 6'	4 2 do.
SERVANTS' BLANKETS—Grey 6½' by 4½'.....From Rs.	1 12 to 2 12 do.
ARMY BLANKETS—6½' by 5' ...from	2 13 do.

RUGS.
In genuine Clan Tartan patterns, 90" by 60"—Rs. 12 each with fringed ends.
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HOSIERY.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Including JERSEYS, SWEATERS,
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SOCKS, STOCKINGS, and
SANITARY GREY
UNDERWEAR
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HYDROCARBON BURNERS, BLOW LAMPS, ALL ACCESSORIES, FIRE BRICKS SHOVELS, POKERS, SCRAPERS, FLUE BRUSHES, &c.
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TO THE PUPILS OF THE "UP-TO-DATE SHORTHAND" CENTRAL STUDIO ONLY.
THE CASH PRIZE of Rs. 100 will be competed for at the Studio, 53, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 26th December, 1903, at 4 p.m.
The matter will be absolutely new and will be in a sealed cover, registered, and shall be broken open in the presence of all Pupils. It will be read clearly, and distinctly, by Mr. K. B. SORABJI, the Manager in charge, and on my behalf, or his nominee, and none shall dispute his decision. It will be a 10 minutes' speech given at the rate of an ordinary Public Speaker, and the Pupil who gives in his transcription first will be marked No. 1, the next No. 2, and so on, and after they are examined, the best and the neatest, with the most correct transcription, shall receive the Rs. 100 cash prize.
A cheque on the Mercantile Bank is now duly lodged for that purpose. The best six, if they desire an appointment on the staff, at any of our Studios, should communicate with me, at the Y. M. C. A Buildings, Madras. The contest for the Gold Medal will take place the first week in the New Year, probably in my presence.
WARWICK PEELE.

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, 1903.

RUSSIA AND THIBET.

RUSSIAN journals foresee more important results from the Thibetan Expedition than any one in this part of the world. According to the Moscow "Bourse Gazette," the main object of the movement is eventually to secure the sovereignty of that country, the sources of the Yang-tse-Kiang and the entire valley watered "by that magnificent river, whose mouth is already practically in British hands at Shaughai." Then we find further examples of Russian prescience. The expedition is a dangerous one; it threatens peril, not to those undertaking it, but to Russian and French interests in Asia. It is not easy to see how this may be, but our contemporary assists us to a clear understanding. Russia will be affected on the northern frontiers of China since the incursion of the British into Thibet will probably prove that spark which will light the flame of a popular movement through all the Middle Kingdom, threatening extreme danger to everything that has so far been obtained by Europeans in East Asia. What the English mean to do, the Russian public is told, is to carry out their plan of a railway from India to the Pacific through the richest central provinces of China, a plan laid aside for the time being in 1899, owing to the Boer War imbroglio and now to be resuscitated. That is not all. The railway is to kill the Russian line in the northern province and to nullify that constructed by the French from Tonkin for the same purpose of tapping the vast resources of the rich valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang. It is truly marvellous what this line is expected to do. It is to kill commercially the Manchurian line, and not only so, but it is to nullify the strategic importance of that undertaking also. The intention of our contemporaries is clearly to mislead its readers and to create a political agitation, for they seek to alarm them by alleging that at the present moment the existing network of railways allows the British to throw, in something like seventy hours, an enormous army from Delhi and Lucknow into Assam; while with the completion of a line through the Yang-tse-Kiang valley, England will be able to throw troops to any part of China in about another twenty-four hours.

There is no such good fortune in store for us. The linking up of the Indian Railways with China will not come out of the Expedition to Thibet, if it ever comes at all. The expedition is not likely to stir up to fighting ardour the innumerable masses of the Chinese populace; nor will it transform the Thibetans into fighting men. Not much information has been allowed to transpire in regard to the expedition, but there can be little difference of opinion as to the necessity for insisting on the observance of treaty-rights, particularly as those with Russia have been duly respected. Very little attention was attracted in India, when in June last the Mission set out for the purpose of discussing commercial questions with Thibetan and Chinese representatives. Protests against the non-observance of the existing treaties and the consequent standstill of trade between India and Thibet had been made, before Colonel Younghusband's departure, but they appear to have been ignored. Colonel Younghusband was met by subordinate officials who refused to negotiate unless the Indian representatives withdrew into their own territory. This, Colonel Younghusband declined to do and fortified the position where his mission was encamped. That position is still held and no further step has yet been taken. The idea is that the Thibetans are relying on Russia for support. Russian influence has undoubtedly been on the increase. There is believed to be one, if not more, Russian subjects on the National Assembly at Lhasa. And we are told that a Russian traveller is in constant touch with the Lamas in Mongolia, and possesses much influence over them. The attitude assumed by the Lamas is unfortunate for the Expedition, although the expedition is not bent on either annexation or the chastisement of the Thibetans, they must inevitably suffer. The sole object is to insist upon our rights and not to extract any new privileges from our neighbours. Doubtless it would be well for Thibet if we did. But it is not worth our while. So long as the Thibetan remains the monk that he is, there is little hope of the industrial development of his country or of turning its undoubted mineral wealth to account.

It may be that the advisory letter the Prime Minister of Nepal has addressed to the Dalai Lama's Council may have the effect of illuminating its members, and leading them to recognise the best way out of the difficulty is to consent to treat with the Mission where it stands before the expeditionary force shall have adopted a less pacific mode of procedure than that which they have hitherto pursued. Unless they can secure Russian assistance it is useless trying to resist, notwithstanding attempts which are being made to encourage it. Moscow journals tell Thibet that the Allied Powers at Tonkin and Port Arthur will not remain disinterested spectators of England's attack, and if they could stir up Russia to assist they would. Not merely Moscow, but St. Petersburg also, is busy agitating. The "Novoe Vremya" declares that by dominating Thibet, "Great Britain's prestige, seriously shaken by her war with the Boers, the news of which has penetrated into the most inaccessible countries of the Asiatic continent," will be completely restored, as by bringing the holy land of Thibet under her sway, Great Britain will become, in the eyes of five hundred millions of Buddhists, the most powerful country in the world. It would be difficult, the "Novoye Vremya" continues, to hope that the Thibetans will succeed in repelling the British and in preventing them from crossing the Himalayas, the strength of the two opponents being too disproportionate, but it is quite possible to compel the British to stop. All that would be necessary would be to exercise a little pressure upon certian points and create a slight diversion in some direction that would be disagreeable to British politicians. And that little diversion our Russian contemporaries are most anxious to produce. We have hopes, however, that the Dalai Lama will realise, while there is time, the futility of further resistance. If he persist, the result will be more serious to him than he appears able to appreciate.

THE IRRECONCILEABLE BOERS. THE most successful of the Boer Generals in the late war, landed in Bombay yesterday on a mission of reconciliation. It is nearly nineteen months since the peace conditions were signed at Vereeniging, and there remain in India five hundred Boer prisoners who would long ago have been back in South Africa but for their determination not to accept the terms of the treaty. Like others of the irreconcileables they might have gone to any other part of the world on the conditions laid down by the authorities, but while declining to declare allegiance to Great Britain they stand out for conveyance back to their homes untrammeled by any pledges. Their attitude is such that it is difficult to resist the conclusion that they find their present situation and treatment too agreeable to induce a desire for change. In the few months immediately succeeding the close of hostilities there was a great outcry that the repatriation of the prisoners of war was not proceeding quickly enough, but now the Government have on their hands a contingent who are in no harry to return to their country. The situation cannot, of course, be allowed to continue indefinitely as the prisoners seem to wish, and it is, therefore, to be hoped that General De La Rey will be able to persuade the men at Ahmednagar that it is now time to accept the result of the war. No better emissary for the purpose could have been chosen than the man who was invariably successful in the field, and whose commando was the last to be persuaded to surrender. General De La Rey fought bravely, and when the time came for the end, bitter as the result must have been to him after the protracted struggle, his voice was the most influential for peace. The Boers at Ahmednagar should know all this and should know that the counsel he may give them is that of a leader who has shown himself entirely free from questionable motives. They will, no doubt, give him a very cordial welcome, for he was unquestionably the most skilful general on the Boer side. But while he proved himself a great military strategist he also showed that he possessed effective powers of persuasion, and it is in the exercise of these that he can now do service to those of his countrymen who are still, most unwillingly, detained in India by the British Government.

INDIAN FRUIT TREE PESTS. THE Superintendent of the Indian Museum has lately devoted a considerable amount of attention to the insect pests which attack the fruit trees of India. The fruit growing industry is becoming more and more important in this country. The plantations and orchards of Kulu supply surprising quantities of fruit every year, and there is no reason at all why the fruit of that district should not be even more abundant and of even better quality than it is of the pests which trouble the planter so much can be got rid of. These insect ravagers at times become very serious enemies indeed, and the question of their destruction is of vital importance to those interested in the fruit growing-industry. Australian growers have attached so much importance to the subject that they have sent out agents all over the world to study the question. Only a month or so ago an Australian planter passed through this city on his way to the orchards of the north with no other intention than to investigate the methods employed for the eradication of fruit destroying insects. In the most recent issue of "Indian Museum Notes" the Superintendent gives an interesting description of some experiments and researches made into the life history of the more typical insect enemies of the mangoe and apple trees. The commonest pest of the mangoe tree is the scale insect. The female of this destructive pest is a large succulent white Coccid, and it damages the trees by sucking out the sap of the twigs and branches. In the cold months infested mangoe trees disclose innumerable yellow objects about the size of a pin head clustered around the veins and ribs of the leaves. These are insects each furnished with an active little proboscis which continually sucks away at the pores of the leaves, the insect at the same time passing out copious secretions of a sugary liquid, which is in reality the sap of the tree. While young, however, the damage done is inappreciable. Later on in the year the insects commence to move about and grow. When full grown their size is such as to make the damage done by them exceedingly serious, and the sap which passes through their bodies drops from the weakened trees like copious dew. The female insect usually proceeds to the ground to deposit its eggs, and it is suggested in view of this fact that a band of sticky substance should be placed upon all the trees about the time that the insects are expected to make their descent. Entrapped in this way the trees should enjoy greater freedom in the following year. The apple pest is a species of fly which deposits its maggots in the young fruit and so causes the apples to decay. This seems to be an exceedingly prolific insect, and its peculiarity is that it is born alive without having to pass through the intermediate stage of an egg. Unfortunately little is known of the life history of the fly, and, therefore, remedial measures are uncertain. While on the one hand it is stated that the insect brings about the decay of the fruit, it is also alleged that the fly commences its life in decayed fruit alone. At any rate researches are being made and doubtless before long the fruit grower will be possessed of information which will enable him to defy and rid himself of this trouble. Numerous other pests are described and the information supplied is very valuable.

CROP YIELDS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES. IT is difficult to sum up the information to be gleaned from Mr. Sly's reports on the crops obtained in the Central Provinces in 1902-03. The disparity between the yields obtained in the various districts was so great as to create famine conditions in some quarters while others enjoyed bumper harvests and a high degree of prosperity. The districts which suffered most were Bhandara, Balaghat, and Raipur. There the crop outturns were only slightly over 30 per cent of the normal, and the distress experienced was exceedingly keen. However, in Mandla, Nimar, Chhindwara, and Sambalpore crops aggregating 30 per cent and more above normal were gathered in. The Nimar district secured 148 per cent of a normal crop. In districts not mentioned Mr. Sly states that the yields were either normal or only slightly below an average outturn. In the worst tracts owing to the failure of rice there were apprehensions of a very severe famine, and the yield for the whole province was less than half of a normal crop, a very poor return. Juar did better, though even in respect of this crop the aggregate yield for the province was only 79 per cent. On the other hand cotton sowing had good results all over the Central Provinces. The late rains which were exceptionally heavy did damage when the plants began to flower, and another factor which had an adverse influence upon the bolls was the continued cloudy weather. However when the whole crop was picked the outturn was very little below the normal. One fact which points to greater confidence in the Province is the cheapening of the price of food grains during the year. There is a tendency towards an extension of the area sown in the Province. Perhaps this is a partial explanation of some of the bumper yields obtained in a few of the districts, for the normal crop was estimated eight or nine years ago—before the advent of the two great famines—upon a much smaller area than is now sown. As a whole the province is to be congratulated upon the progress made recently, and this remark applies specially to the cotton-juar tracts of the Nagpur and Nimar country. Of these districts Mr. Sly remarks "Agricultural credit never stood higher in these tracts than it does at present; cultivation has extended, nearly every available acre being put down to valuable cotton and juar; the price of land is extraordinarily high; and the wages of labour have greatly risen.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the outward mails of the 4th instant, left Aden at 2 p.m. on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Saturday next.

H. E. LORD LAMINGTON, accompanied by his staff, visited H. M. S. Flagship Hyacinth yesterday at noon. On his leaving the ship a salute of 17 guns was fired in his honour.

HIS Excellency Maharaja Sir Kisen Prasad Bahadur, Yamin-us-Saltana, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, who takes a keen interest in Mohamedan education, has, to show his practical sympathies towards the cause of the Conference, contributed a donation of Rs. 500 to the Funds of the Mohamedan Educational Conference.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER, Commanding the Forces at Bombay, accompanied by the members of his staff, left at noon yesterday from the Victoria Terminus for Deolali by the G. I. P. Railway Nagpore Mail. The departure was private. Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, Commanding the Bombay District, was present at the station to see the Lieutenant-General off. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the departure.

AT the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on Saturday, after the usual numerous questions by non-official members, the Hon'ble Mr. Buckland moved for the recommitment of the Bengal Settled Estates Bill to the Select Committee, with orders to report on the 9th January. He also introduced the Bill for the regulation of Public Parks and Gardens in Bengal, and explained the objects of the measure, which is based on an English Act, and has been found necessary to legalise the rules required for the management of gardens. Mr. Buckland further introduced a Bill to consolidate and amend the excise law, briefly explaining that the intention was to consolidate the nine Acts which have been passed since 1873, and to bring forward such amendments as experience had shown to be necessary. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharrer obtained leave to introduce a short Bill amending the Tramways Act.

THE Legislative Session which has just opened at Calcutta in rather dramatic fashion promises to be infinitely more interesting than that of last year; and this we owe to the decision of Government to postpone—to the Greek Calends as some prophesy and others hope—the massive Bill dealing with the Code of Civil Procedure. The Official Secrets Bill, to begin with, will assuredly provide much food for discussion unless it is materially modified. This was shown last week by the vigorous attack made upon it by Mr. Gokhale and Nawab Saiyid Muhammad. The latter gentlemen is the new Member for Madras, in succession to Mr. Ananda Charlu, the humourist of the Council, whose sallies so often enlivened prosy debates. The passing of the Universities Bill is also likely to be hotly contested. The Agricultural Banks Bill—or rather the Co-operative Credit Societies Bill, to give it the formal official title—is undoubtedly a measure which calls for the most anxious consideration. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Bill will arouse the interest of at least a certain section of the community; while most people will welcome the passing of the Poisons Bill, and think that this subject of the sale of dangerous drugs has not been taken up a day too soon. The Madras Coast Lights Bill is viewed with considerable disfavour in shipping circles; and it is with reference to this measure that the head of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company has been invited to strengthen the mercantile element in the Council. The remaining Bills, such as that relating to the amendment of the Transfer of Property Act in connection with compulsory and optional registration, and that which aims at increasing the borrowing powers of local authorities, are comparatively prosaic measures; but those that have been enumerated will give our legislators plenty of work to do, and the public a good deal to think about, between now and the end of March. When the end of the Session comes the interest in the proceedings of Council will rise to the highest level, for we may expect that Lord Curzon will review his five and a quarter years of office and all that has been accomplished within that eventful period.

CANADA'S MATERIAL PROGRESS.

THE COLONY'S GREAT ADVANCE.

MR. BRADLEY'S book, "Canada in the Twentieth Century," is one of the most illuminating contributions to a study of Greater Britain that have appeared in recent years. The estimate of the ever varying development of these new nations has been too much left to two classes: the one, the statisticians, wallowing in a trough of figures, and giving undigested summaries of corn and cattle; the other, the hasty journalist who splashes vivid paints over the canvas, and labels his picture. The "Imperial Race," or "Britain's Granary, Mr. Bradley, with considerable literary power and a profound knowledge of the past history of Canada, gives an estimate in which there is hardly a dull page. He mingles just the various kind of knowledge which is agreeable to the palate—descriptions of scenery, little bits of past history, summaries of racial or provincial characteristcis, stories of development and advance, political and social ideals—the whole forming a record of magnificent progress carrying in itself all the elements of romance.

Through a wonderful panorama of curving bays and rounded hills, Mr. Bradley takes his readers up to that town of spires, churches, monasteries, and public buildings, "quite alien to modern American civilization and deeply suggestive of another age and another land"—the city of Quebec, so strangely contrasted with the vast dominion of material progress, stretching westward behind it for three thousand miles. Of Quebec and of the French province of which it is the centre the author gives a very pleasant picture.

These wide sweeping landscapes of mountain, plain, and water, are not only beautiful by nature, but, unlike many parts of North America, are positively enriched and mellowed by the presence of a people to whom the Almighty has denied the passion for material prosperity possessed by all their neighbours, but compensated by a temperament that gets equal pleasure, perhaps more, out of life in other ways.

These bright-coloured villages and brightcoloured lives contrast favourably with the painful and depressing spectres of the emigrants houses in the more western lands. This quaint and ancient conversation proves both an astonishment and an attraction to the other peoples of North America, unable to comprehend a race that is not ravaged by the same riotous craving for material possessions. There is the peasants love of the land, politeness, appreciation of the arts, a religious devotion even that sense of reverence, which is the one thing lacking throughout the greater part of the continent. "No people in North America," says Mr. Bradley, "probably enjoy life so much as the French Canadians." They read practically nothing but sing and dance through the long winter evenings. The Catholic Church overshadows everything. 'The French Canadian clergy bear an extremely good character like their contemporaries in Ireland, they come "almost wholly of peasant stock." The families are large and a free grant of 160 acres is now made to every man with twelve children. Mr. Bradley has no difficulty in exhibiting the absurdity of much of the stuff that has been written about Canadian "Imperialism." The opinion of Laurier, he says, on the Canadian contingents sent to South Africa was I believe a negative one. But it really does not matter.

His action was a piece of sensible opportunism. And what he did do satisfied the mass of French Canadians who simply acquiesced without enthusiasm or reluctance and then turned their attention to their own affairs. Out of the eight thousand Canadians who went in the various contingents about a hundred were French. I counted them roughly in the official list of regiments.

If Canada were attacked by the United States the province of Quebec would be the last to yield, he says. "We are loyal to the King God bless him," said a French Canadian gentleman to me the other day, but we dont want too much of Joe Chamberlain. Perhaps this puts in a nutshell the attitude of a majority a highly satisfactory sentiment.

From this civilization Mr. Bradley passes to examine one in every respect divorced from it, yet untied in the same dominion—the civilization of Ontario, with its thrifty Scotch settlers, its strong Protestantism, and its restless pursuit of material gain. Here he has much to say on the present burning question in England, very seasonable for the times. In English Canada, he says, the attachment to union with the Mother Country is universal and greater than it was in the seventies. But you will most assuredly find in the average Canadian a dislike to being drawn into entanglement and definite obligations, nor has he usually been anxious to argue on broad Imperial lines. He wishes for no more clearly defined scheme of partnership with the Mother Country unless a high price for produce can be secured without any corresponding sacrifice. This is Mr Bradley's verdict after a lifetime's knowledge of the country and after the past year spent speaking to no one else but Canadians by birth or adoption. Allowing, of course, for many extremes, the prevailing note that I myself have struck is a desire to be left alone, and a distrust of schemes that might prove entangling. The plain man may be pardoned, says Mr. Bradley in a most welcome protest, for asking why the tax-laden British consumer should be expected to contribute from his industry to the further enriching of the Canadian, who is proclaiming, and justly too, his extraordinay prosperity under existing conditions.

It is when Mr Bradley leaves these settled and secured countries in the East, and passes to the almost incredible development of the great plains beyond, that there enters into his story something of the exaltation of a vast material triumph. There are many readers on whom the record of such an advance as this produces a very similar emotional disturbance to that created by artistic perfection or the advance of real knowledge. The lands tilled, homesteads arisen, the vast wheat-fields in spring and harvest, forlorn populations flocking in to become in the second generation secure in the possession of comfort, all he sudden of natural forces in the service of man—these are the kind of changes that fill many minds with an almost intoxicating sence of riotous progress. Mr. Bradly takes the reader through the heart of it all; through Winnipeg and the developing wheat lands to the ranching country beyond; over the great mountains, down to that fair land by the borders of the sea, where the English speech is being preserved in its purity, and the devotion to the Motherland and all that it stands for is most enthusiastic and unselfish. His descriptions of advance are accompanied all through with a series of pictures, in which he creates for the reader detained at home unwillingly some visions of those astonishing regions—the yellow corn under the blue sky in August; the first sight of the line of the Rocky Mountains from Calgary; the visions of Rockies themselves—to some like one huge nightmare that they dream of for weeks after passing through them; and the fascinating land beyond. Soft swellingh ills clad with bunched grass, roomy valley, beautiful lakes of crystal water end at Vancouver with the most beautiful harbour in the world, a town built in sixteen years as solid and handsome as you could wish to see, where the accent and intonation of the people is not that of Eastern Canada, but of the home country, and complexions are soft and fresh-coloured like those of English people. I think all voices modulate and soften, says Mr. Bradley, as you draw towards the Pacific Coast; but in Victoria among the educated classes, the voice and tone is again almost literally that of the old countries.

Mr. Bradley has much to say of the new emigrants pouring into the North West; much favourable to say of the famous Doukharbours, with pleasant satires as to the ready condemnation of them by the genial colonists. Their religion is practically the Bible. Whatever their creed, he says, their practice is calculated to make most of us feel moral worms, and to hear them condemned by an average politician is quite delightful. No doubt, however, in time they will achieve our standard of life and morals, he concludes, and possibly develop into successful drummers and enterprising real estate agents.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"RAGGING" IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

The Maltreatment of Soldiers.

TRIAL OF AN OFFICER.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

The trial of Lieutenant Schilling of the German Army for maltreating soldiers has begun at Metz with closed doors.

The indictment cites 968 cases.

Two other officers are charged with neglecting to report Lieutenant Schilling.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Trading Concessions.

A STRONG AGITATION.

The Colonial Secretary referred to in yesterday's Pretoria news is the Transvaal Colonial Secretary who proposes to grant certain trading concessions to Indians who are British subjects.

Besides the opposition thereto there is a strong agitation for the withdrawal of unconditional licences granted since the war.

The Indian merchants are determined to fight the licences question to the end, and if the Legislative Council is averse they propose to appeal to the Supreme Court, then to Lord Curzon, and finally to the King.

ENGLISH BYE-ELECTIONS.

The Fiscal Campaign.

EXCITING CONTESTS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

Great interest is attached to the forthcoming elections at Lewisham and Dulwich which take place to-morrow and at Ashburton and Ludlow which are later. The fiscal policy is the main issue.

The feeling is strongest at Lewisham and Dulwich and especially acrimonious at Dulwich where threats of libel have been exchanged.

Mr. Harris is being violently attacked because he supports Chinese labour.

THE FAR EAST.

Russia's Reply to Japan.

JAPANESE SUMMONED HOME.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister in London, has received the Russian reply, and says there is no reason to change his previous opinion concerning the ultimate pacific issue of the negotiations.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

The "Times" is informed that all Japanese of the military age who are in London have received notice to return home.

The Japanese Legation says it is not aware of any such notice.

THE BRITISH CABINET.

An Unexpected Meeting.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

There was an unexpected meeting of the Cabinet to-day when it is believed the situation in the Far East was discussed.

NEW PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA.

Panama Question Settled.

General Reyes has been elected President of Colombia. It was he who opposed the threatened invasion by Colombia of Panama and a peaceful settlement is now assured.

THE LATE HERBERT SPENCER.

Remains Cremated.

AN INDIAN GENTLEMAN'S MEMORIAL.

The remains of the late Herbert Spencer were cremated at Hampstead this afternoon in the presence of a large gathering of prominent men of science and letters.

Mr. Leonard Courtenay delivered an address, and an Indian gentleman after the ceremony offered a thousand pounds to found a Lectureship at Oxford or London University.

STRIKE RIOTS IN KOREA.

Japanese Force at Mokpho.

MARINES FIRE ON THE MOB.

A telegram from Seoul to the Associated Press of New York states that the Japanese have landed marines at Mokpho to suppress a labour strike and rioting. They fired on a Korean mob killing several.

The strikers were employed in the foreign concession.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, DECEMBER 14.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Oriental, with the English Mails of the 4th instant, left here for Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day, and the s.s. India left for Colombo and Australia at 1 p.m. to-day.

FROM RS. 10,000 TO 10

To Rs. 10,000 to 200 against placing the first three in the Viceroy's Cup. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, next to Bombay Club, Fort, Bombay.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KAISER'S VOICE.

Full and Imperial.

GERMANY AND WORLD POLITICS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

The Emperor William, to-day, received the officers of the Reichstag and addressing them in a strong and unaltered voice, he emphasized the necessity of Germany participating in over-sea politics and the importance of cotton cultivation in the Colonies.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

The Test Match.

ENGLISH TEAM'S GREAT LEAD.

In the test match at Sydney, Warner's team are out for 577. Braund scored 102 and Foster 287, a world's record for a test match.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 15.

The "Pioneer's" Correspondent, cabling from Sydney yesterday afternoon, says :—

The third day's play in the first test match took place in fine weather with a good wicket and large attendance. M. C. C. were all out for 577.

The following are the scores :—

M. C. C.

Warner	0
Hayward	15
Tyldesley	53
Arnold	27
Foster	287
Braund	102
Hirst	0
Bosanquet	2
Lilley	4
Relf	31
Rhodes (not out)	40
Extras	16
Total	577

Noble took three wickets for 99 runs.

The Australian second innings was commenced and at the close of play the score was 16 runs for no wickets.

ELEPHANT HUNT AT PURANKOT.

A BIG CAPTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 15.

A telegram from Camp Purankot, dated yesterday, says that thirty elephants were caught in the Angul Khedda on Saturday evening.

SIR FREDERICK TREVES.

Sir Frederick Treves is expected in Calcutta from Simla this week, and the members of the medical profession in Calcutta are preparing to give him a public reception.

SIR PATRICK PLAYFAIR.

Sir Patrick and Lady Playfair arrived in Calcutta last evening.

AN INDIAN ENGINEER FOR PERAK.

Mr. Spring, Chief Engineer on special duty in connection with the proposed Ganges Bridge, has, on invitation, proceeded to Perak to advise the Federated Malay States regarding erosions by the local rivers.

CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

At the Calcutta High Court criminal sessions to-day Frederick Williams Lakin, a European, aged 67, was sentenced by Mr. Justice Prinsep to six months' rigorous imprisonment for criminally intimidating Nora Causley, nurse in the employ of Mr. F. M. Leslie, solicitor, by threatening to impute unchastity to her.

THE PUNJAB MANŒUVRES.

LAHORE, DECEMBER 15.

A correspondent with the Northern Army says :—Often the enemy's cavalry stumbled on our body and calmly retired unaffected by the blunder because there was no umpire on the spot to rule them taken or slain. Of course the umpires could not be ubiquitous however they tried, but such incidents were annoying. On the occasion of a squadron of the 9th Lancers being captured by the enemy's cavalry this brigade of cavalry at once came under fire suffering heavily for capturing the baggage at such close quarters, but they calmly ignored the artillery fire to throw this cavalry brigade across railway commanded by artillery and swept by our entire cavalry division. This illustrated once again the occasional fatuity of sham fighting with unloaded guns, there being no umpire to tell them they were doing the impossible, and we could do nothing but blaze away hopelessly and swallow our vexation.

The correspondent is enthusiastic regarding the marching qualities and the cheerfulness of the troops under most trying conditions.

COUNTERFEITING KING'S COINS.

ACCUSED CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

POONA, DECEMBER 15.

Khandiba Dhondi, Remar Deoji, Ramji Dothi, and Visjanath Laxmon Gaikwad, three men arrested by the city police about a month ago for making King's coin and being in possession of coining instruments, were placed before Mr. Lucas, the Judge, yesterday and to-day, when the case concluded. The Public Prosecutor, assisted by the members of the City Police, appeared for the crown. The first two accused were undefended and the third accused was defended by Mr. Rudde. The prosecutor asked for conviction on both the counts as the accused were caught red-handed. The pleader for the third accused urged that there was no evidence against his client who was not arrested with the other two but in street as was testified by one witness. The jury retired for some time and brought in a verdict of not guilty against all the accused on the charge of making King's coin but guilty on the charge of being in possession of coining implements. The Judge asked the jury to reconsider their verdict on the first charge. The jury again retired and brought in a verdict of guilty on both counts. The Judge convicted the three accused to an accumulated term of five years' rigorous imprisonment each. The wives of the first two accused and the mother of the third accused, especially the latter, wailed loudly and bitterly outside on hearing the sentence. The accused also cried much.

A BOER GENERAL IN BOMBAY.

REFUSES TO BE DRAWN.

The German East Africa Line steamer Bundesrath arrived in harbour at 1 p. m. yesterday from Zanzibar, etc., and anchored opposite the Ballard Pier. Amongst other passengers the Bundesrath brought the Boer leader General De La Rey, who has come to India to confer with the irreconcileable Boers that are now at Ahmednagar. General De La Rey is accompanied by his son and Mr. Gillingham. They landed at the Ballard Pier at 1-45 p.m., and proceeded to the Great Western Hotel. General De La Rey will proceed to Ahmednagar in a couple of days, and will be accompanied by Brigadier General R. M. Greenfield and Mr Gabriel, the Censor of the Boer Camp at Ahmednagar. It is believed that after completing his mission at Ahmednagar General De La Rey will visit some of the places of interest in India in which case he will be accompanied by Mr. Gabriel.

Shortly after his arrival in Bombay yesterday afternoon our representative called upon General De La Rey at the Great Western Hotel, where he intends to put up during his sojourn in this city. The General who speaks very little English was attended by his son, and that gentleman acted as interpreter for the purposes of the interview. The General is evidently in the best of health, and has had a pleasant voyage. He was, however, not very communicative on the subject of his visit, and would say little either about himself or the irreconcileables at Ahmednagar. To our reporter, he stated, that his object was to persuade the Boer prisoners to give the oath of allegiance and to return to their homes. Asked what his views were upon the attitude of the irreconcileables, he shrewdly replied that he would be better able to answer that question when he had seen and conferred with his countrymen. Questioned as to what he thought of the treatment meted out to the prisoners, he said he had no opinions on the subject, though doubtless he would be fully informed when he had arrived at Ahmednagar. He also declined to be drawn by a question as to whether he had heard of any complaints from the prisoners, and he was just as reticent when interrogated with reference to the nature of the negotiations which have already passed between Government and the Boer leaders upon the subject of the treatment of the Boer prisoners.

Despairing of making the General talk about his visit to India, our representative endeavoured to lead him into a conversation with reference to the condition and attitude of the Boers already domiciled in South Africa. Here, again, however, he was met with a courteous but decided rebuff. The General evidently bridled at the suggestion of anything like a political discussion, and declined to do so much as hint at his views upon anything South African. Even when tempted to give an affirmative answer to a question as to whether he shared with Mr. Botha the hope that all parties would unite in a conciliatory spirit with a view to the more rapid settlement of the country, he refused to commit himself by any answer that was at all informing.

Notwithstanding his reticence it was evident that the General did not at all resent the intrusion upon his privacy necessitated by this rather strange interview, and he desisted from the genial occupation of filling his pipe to wish our representative a cordial "Good day." He did state, however, in conclusion that his visit to India will be a short one, and he has a shrewd and businesslike air about his movements and his general attitude which suggests that his journey will not be unprofitable. He proceeds to Ahmednagar to-morrow, and although apparently he is not quite certain of his future movements, it is probable that he will be back to this city very soon on his return journey. It is to be hoped that his rather unique mission will meet with complete success.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT SOUDAN.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Soudan, Captain G. C. Henning, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Southampton, which port she left on the 22nd November. She brought drafts for different regiments, consisting of 53 officers, 6 ladies, and 4 children, 8 warrant officers, 7 women, and 16 children 1,107, non-commissioned officers and men, 55 women, and 58 children. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut Col and Mrs J C Haslett, R A M C	Lieut C A Antrobus, K O S Borderers
Major and Mrs N Tracke and child, R A M C	Lieut T P Melvill, S W Borderers
Lieut Col F St D Skinner, 1st R Sus Regt	Lieut L C Trelawny, Suffolk Regt
Major S C Philson, R A M C	2nd Lieut M J D Sunderland, Norfolk Regt
Major S J W Hayman, R A M C	2nd Lieut G F Hastings, Manchester Regt
Major T G Lavie, R A M C	2nd Lieut A M C Hewat, R Scots
Col G D A Leake, R A M C	2nd Lieut B P Stevens, Suffolk Regt
Major C S Rose, R E	2nd Lieut J C Hotham, Suffolk Regt
Major and Mrs C M Hamilton, Bedford Regt	2nd Lieut A de T Monillot, Belford Regt
Capt F L B Smith, R Scots	2nd Lieut G G Richardson, Unattached List
Capt J W Jeffrys, Durham L I	2nd Lieut F Gwatkin, Unattached List
Major R B Coke, R Welsh Regt	2nd Lieut D Inglis, Unattached List
Capt G Head, Norfolk Regt	2nd Lieut D Macintyre, Unattached List
Capt H M C Orr, Lincoln Regt	2nd Lieut A S Wilson, Unattached List
Capt Duhan, 19th Punjabis	2nd Lieut W C A Lee, Unattached List
Capt and Mrs K F Marshall, A and S High	2nd Lieut A H Bogle, Unattached List
Capt C A H Palairet, R Fus	2nd Lieut D E Knollys, Unattached List
Capt H T Sawyer, A V D	2nd Lieut A Thompson, Unattached List
Capt H O Lathbury, R E	2nd Lieut F R Farquhar, Unattached List
Lieut and Mrs S Boylau Smith, R A M C	2nd Lieut C D Bennett, Unattached List
Qr Mr and Hon Lt and Mrs T Harwood and 3 children, R Warwick Regt	2nd Lieut A F Bird, South Lanc
Lieut H V Bagshaw, R A M C	2nd Lieut H G G Hynes, Essex Regt
Lieut H E J Harding, R A M C	2nd Lieut K E Cooper, Essex Regt
Lieut L R M Hammersley Smith, A S Corps	Revd W S Heathcote, C of E Chaplain
Lieut J F S Gordon, R Scots	Revd I M Goldie, R C Chaplain
Lieut H E Reid, R Scots	
Lieut S T Hayley, Devon Regt	
Lieut C L Tireman, Northampton	
Lieut R H Bruce, Gordon High	
Lieut T H Reynolds, R I Fus	

CHOLERA AT KERBELLA.

A "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" issued yesterday states :—The following telegram from the Political Resident at Baghdad, dated the 12th December, is published for general information.—"Cholera in epidemic form at Kerbella. Rumoured deaths fifty or sixty per diem. Quarantine Cordon has been established round Baghdad."

The Italian Press is considerably exercised in spirit over the fact that no Italian war-vessels were sent to the English Channel to escort the King and Queen on the occasion of their visit to England. There seems to be no doubt that, strange though the fact appears, the Ministry of Marine was unable to provide the required three ships in fit condition to undertake the duty. So, at least, we gather from certain statements which have appeared in the Roman "Giornale d'Italia."

THIBET AND THE INDIA OFFICE.

On its becoming known, a month ago, that an invasion of Thibet was impending the International Arbitration Association adopted a tentative resolution on the subject, and made formal application to the Secretary of State for India, to be furnished with authorised official explanation, as to the policy and objects of such military operations, outside the Indian frontiers. Thereupon, the following answer was received. :—

India Office, 16th November, 1903.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 11th November, and to refer you for information as to the negotiations now in progress between Great Britain on the one hand and China and Thibet on the other, to the answer given in the House of Commons on 6th August last by Lord George Hamilton, in reply to questions on the subject.

I am to add that Mr. Brodrick is of opinion that it would be contrary to the public interest at the present stage of the negotiations to make any further statement.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) A. GODLEY.

The Secretary, International Arbitration and Peace Association.

To this the Association found itself constrained to send the following comprehensive rejoinder :—

International Arbitration and Peace Association.

London, 20th November 1903.

Sir Arthur Godley, K.C.B., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India.

Sir,—On behalf of our Committee I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 16th instant, and thank the Right Honourable Secretary of State in Council for his courtesy in referring to the answers given last August in Parliament, partially explaining the then position of negotiations between Great Britain and China regarding Thibet. That tolerably full statement we have carefully examined; but so much pressure has since been exerted on Thibet itself that the situation is now very different. So that we feel constrained to request that further information may be granted that may serve to show what course of action has recently been taken by the authorities here or in India which has resulted in a state of war against Thibet and the reported advance of the Indian Government's forces into Thibetan territory without declaration of war or other justification of military aggression on that powerless State.

Here it may be observed that the negotiations so fully described in August last were between our Government and that of China. Why then should not the Pekin Government be dealt with rather than the Indian Government taking an unworthy advantage of the helpless Thibetans. It seems to our Committee no adequate justification can be made out for launching a British Indian army into the deserts of High Asia on a campaign, the purposes and scope of which have not been made intelligible either to the responsible British public or to the Indian taxpayers, who, as we learn, have for many months past been protesting through their press and otherwise, against the proceedings of Colonel Younghusband and the Simla Political Department, which from experience they regard as fraught with perils that cannot be foreseen and involving waste of Indian resources in regions far beyond her statutory frontiers.

Although in your letter of the 16th we were told that in Mr. Brodrick's opinion it would be "contrary to the public interest at the present stage of the negotiations to make any further statement;" yet on the next day there was issued to the Press a forensic narrative purporting to explain the pretexts and excuses for this renewal, under the Indian Government, of transfrontier enterprise and aggression. Neither in this document, nor in the pleas mentioned in Lord George Hamilton's statement in August last can our Committee recognise anything approaching to justification for renewal of a menacing and aggressive policy beyond the borders of India, so difficult to be restrained or reversed.

Hence, in order that responsibility for this new departure may be defined as between the authorities concerned, our Committee would respectfully request that the Secretary of State in Council would direct that we may be furnished with copies (a) of the despatch recently sent by the Right Honourable gentleman to the Indian Government, giving permission for further advance of its military forces up to the table-land of Thibet; (b) copies of the convention of 1890 with China and the regulations of 1893 on which the causes of the present war purport to be based.—I have, &c,

J. FREDK. GREEN,
Secretary.

It will be interesting to see, how far Mr. Brodrick may rise to this invitation.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

The following is from the Austrian "Monatschrift fur den Orient" :—

The spiritual leaders of the Persian Mahomedans sent a written remonstrance to the Shah, complaining that he is acting unjustly towards the Mahomedans and is delivering the country into the hands of foreigners. In reply to the Shah's denial of this charge, they declare that they will be obliged to turn to the Sultan of Turkey and beg of him to take under his protection a land that belongs to Islam.

The Russian Embassy in Persia have arranged to establish permanently eight Russian post and telegraph offices in the Kingdom of the Shah.

The Russian Government and the Emir of Bokhara have arrived at an agreement by which the finances of Bokhara will be in future under Russian control, and Bokharan money will be coined in St. Petersburg only.

Symptoms of disturbance are apparent in the town of Tomsk in Siberia, so much so that the local officials have been obliged to adopt stringent measures to control the unrest. The making of arms is forbidden, under a heavy penalty, as is also the purchasing of firearms without a regular police permit.

A native of Samarcand, who was travelling in Afghanistan as a pilgrim to Mazar-y-Sherif, the burial place of Ali, was arrested as a spy, put in irons, and imprisoned.

The Congo Government, in reply to the Russian Note concerning the treatment of the natives and the trade system in that country, propose the appointment of an international Commission of Inquiry which shall examine into the treatment of natives and the trade system, not only in the Congo State, but also in all English, German, Portuguese, and French Colonies in Africa. England is in favour of submitting the question to the Tribunal at The Hague.

CEYLON AT ST. LOUIS.

"The World's Fair Bulletin" gives some particulars of the Ceylon Pavilion at St. Louis. It will cost about 35,000 dollars and be of Kandyan architecture. It is to have two stories, both surrounded by verandahs. The interior will have an open court, where Ceylon tea will be served by natives dressed in Kandyan costume, tortoise-shell combs included. The roof of the pavilion will be red-tiled, and supported by carved Singhalese pillars. The main doorway will be a reproduction from an ancient Kandyan temple, and the wall panels decorated with paintings representing scenes in Ceylon. The building is to be illuminated by ancient Ceylon lamps, and by no less than 2,900 incandescent electric lights. A colony of twenty Singhalese dressed in their native costume will lend further attractions to this pavilion.

A SIX-ACRE rose garden will be one of the attractions of the St. Louis World's Fair. There will also be an ice-plant producing 300 tons of ice daily, a statue in cotton, 50 feet high, a mammoth cheese weighing two tons, the Jubilee presents of the late Queen Victoria, a map of the United States, the design carried out in growing crops and covering an area of five acres, the largest silver nugget ever mined, weighing five tons, a statue of Vulcan in coal, iron and coke, 50 feet high, learned men from everywhere not exactly as exhibits, but attending the numerous Congresses, a model strawberry-farm, with 400 varieties all growing, the orangery at Kensington Palace, reproduced by Great Britain, the Grand Trianon and Versailles Gardens reproduced in the French quarter, a perfectly equipped hospital, complete with surgeons, physicians and nurses, Jerusalem, with its important parts faithfully reproduced; all ends of the grounds will be connected by an intra-mural double track railway, and automobile chairs, carrying two persons each, will ply to all points. A hotel, the "Inside Inn" will be an integral part of the Fair, and will accommodate 6,000 persons, at reasonable prices, ranging from one dollar and a half a day to seven dollars for a room. The Exhibition authorities have bound all the St. Louis hotels by agreement not to exceed their regular charges during the Fair, which opens on 30th April and closes on December 1st, 1904.

THE UNIVERSITIES' BILL.

The Committee appointed by the Senate of the Bombay University to consider and report on the Bill to amend the Law relating to the Universities of British India have submitted the following report :—

The Committee held two sittings in the University Library, at 5-15 p.m., on Friday, the 11th December, and Saturday, the 12th December, 1903.

The Committee recommend to the Senate for adoption the following propositions :—

1. That the Senate hold that the clause "subject to the approval of Government" in section 3 is inconsistent with the position and responsibility of a University, except in so far as it relates to the framing of bye-laws and regulations.

2. That clause (b), section (3), in the opinion of the Senate is too wide and should be worded so as to bring the provision of the clause within the scope of the legitimate functions of a University.

3. That as regards clauses (a) and (b), sub-section (2), section 7, the Senate are of opinion that either every graduate of 10 years' standing should have the franchise or that it should be left to each University to settle its own register of graduates, and that as regards sub-sections (3) and (4), the question of the registration fee also may be left to the decision of each University.

4. That, in the opinion of the Senate the expression "Members of any Faculty" in sub-section (1), section 9, is obscure and requires to be made clear; but at the same time they hold that the number of Fellows to be elected by the Faculties should be fixed and the conditions of their election be laid down.

5. That the Senate are of opinion that sub-section (4), section 13, should be omitted.

6. That as regards section 6, the Senate adhere to their resolutions Nos. 1 and 2 adopted at the meeting of the 14th February 1903 and disapprove of fixing the maximum number of Fellows at 100.

7. That the Senate adhere to their resolution No 3 adopted at their meeting of the 14th February 1903, and do not approve of the provision contained in section 4 of the Bill making Fellowships tenable for five years.

8. That as regards sub-section (1), section 15, the Senate adhere to their previous resolution No 4 adopted at their meeting of the 14th February 1903, and hold that the Bombay Syndicate as at present constituted under the bye-laws has worked well and that the present Bombay system should be substantially maintained.

9. That the Senate disapprove of the provisions contained in sub-section (2) and (3), section 15, ensuring a statutory proportion of the Professors of Colleges in the Syndicate.

10. That the Senate are of opinion that it is very undesirable to make affiliation and disaffiliation acts of Government the Senate merely giving their opinion as provided in sections 21 and 24 of the Bill, instead of leaving as at present the responsibility of affiliation and disaffiliation in the first place to the Senate subject to the sanction of Government.

11. That as sub-sections (2) and (3), section 23, appear to practically hand over to Government the responsibility of framing regulations, the Senate recommend that sub-sections (2) and (3) be deleted and the words "and submitted to Government for sanction" be added to sub-section (1).

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

The following minutes of dissent are appended to the report :—

The Hon. Mr. E. Giles, Director of Public Instruction:—I have signed the report of the Committee because I am in agreement with some of the views therein expressed. I sign it, however, subject to the following remarks on the propositions which are to be placed before the Senate :—

Propositions 1 and 2. I am of opinion that the words "subject to the approval of the Government" should stand part of the section 3, and I am not in favour of any alteration of that section. Proposition 3. I dissent entirely from the conclusion of the Committee and am of opinion that section 6 should stand in the Bill as drafted. Proposition 7. I also dissent from this proposition and approve of the porvision in section 4 of the Bill making Fellowships tenable for 5 years. Proposition 8. I dissent from the conclusion of the Committee and am of opinion that sections 15 should stand as drafted, except that in sub-section (1) (c) it should be made clear that the total number of the Syndicate should on no account exceed 15. Proposition 9. I dissent from this proposition also. See my remarks on proposition 8. I do not think it necessary to give reasons at length for my dissent from the proposions above noted in view of the very short time that is available for the production and circulation of this report. Also because my reason were stated in the Committee during the discussion on each proposition. I wish this minute of dissent to be published because it will show that I am in agreement with the main provisions of the Bill and that I have been able to concur with the decisions of the Committee on points which are of comparatively minor importance.

Dr. Mackichan :—I have signed the above Report inasmuch as I am in agreement with certain of its recommendation; but I record my dissent from the propositions specified below with which I am unable to concur. It is all the more necessary to do so that my acceptance of some of these recommendations is conditional on the carrying out of those other provisions of the Bill which the majority of the Committee in the propositions to which my dissent refers, have declined to accept. I accordingly record my dissent from paragraphs 1, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Report. The shortness of the time available for the preparation of this Repot precludes me from entering on a discussion raised in these paragraphs. I would only observe in regard to the subject-matter of paragraph 9 that I should prefer a recommendation in favour of the constitution of the Syndicate as laid down in paragraph 5 of the Universities Commission's Report, which goes a little further than the Bill in the direction of securing a fixed minimum proportion of Heads and Professors of Colleges in the Syndicate. With reference to the matters dealt with in paragraph 8, I am of opinion that the Senate ought to recommend that the maximum laid down in the Bill for the membership of the Syndicate, viz., 15, should include and not exclude the ex-officio Syndicate. In paragraph 10 I should prefer to omit the words "in the first place," as they appear to me to be unnecessary and may possibly be misleading. Paragraph 3 has my entire approval, but I think that this representation would have greater effect if it explained how unfavourably certain important sections of the Graduates of the Bombay University would be affected by the provisions of the Bill as it now stands and if this were further enforced by an illustration drawn from the action of the Government of Bombay in sanctioning an alteration in the rules for the Election of Fellows which distinctly recognised the claim made in this paragraph of the Report.

Rev. Father Dreckmann, S. J :—I have signed the Report of the Committee as I am in agreement with most of its recommendations but I record my dissent from Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9 of these recommendations. No. 6. I think all the different interests can be fully represented in a Senate of 100 members and any greater number will make that body unwieldy and inefficient. There are even at present not much more than 100 Fellows who take an active interest in University affairs. No. 7. I am in favour of a five years' tenure of Fellowship for this reason among others, that it is the only means of preserving the due proportion between Indian and European members. Nos. 8 and 9. Considering the duties which it is intended to entrust to the new Syndicate I strongly adhere to my opinion "that at least one-half of the Syndicate should consist of members who are or have been actually connected with Colleges."

Lieut-Col H. P. Dimmock :—I desire to record the points on which I dissent from the Committee Paragraph 1. The phrase "subject to the approval of Government" should stand in clause 3 of the Act. Paragraph 6. Clause 6 of the Act should stand and the number of Fellows be limited to 100. Paragraph 7. Clause 4 paragraph 1, should remain and the limit of tenure of Fellowship be fixed at five years. Paragraphs 8 and 9. I dissent from these, and I also maintain my opinion that a definite proportion of the members of the Syndicate should be selected from the Colleges.

Principal MacMillan:—I dissent from the report in so far as I am of opinion (1) that a definite proportion of the Syndicate should represent the Colleges, and (2) that the Senate should be reduced to about 150 members.

Professor R. Scott :—I dissent from that section of the report which refers to the Syndicate. I think that the Executive of the University should represent its many-sidedness and have a statutory basis apart from the Senate, and in particular it should to a large extent represent the Colleges which are a more real and substantial part of the University than even the Senate.

Dr. S. K. Nariman :—I fully agree with Prof. Scott's opinion.

THE "Egyptian Gazette" in a leading article to hand, draws attention to certain German successes over English contractors in dealings with Egypt, and this despite the splendid example of Sir John Aird and Co. Recently Messrs. Krupp, of Essen booked a large order for steel railway tyres at 19s. 6d. per 100 kilos, the average British tender being £2 for the same. In the same way another German firm secured an order for thirty-two steel trucks of thirty tons each, while their English rivals had to be content with twelve, simply because the German tenders ranged from £300 to £350 and the English from £375 to £425. It is added that in this case there was no difficulty as regards designs for the manufacturer was free to supply the patterns he most favoured himself.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE ASSOCIATION AND SOUTHERN LEAGUES.

RUGBY TRIAL MATCH.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

The struggle for supremacy in the two divisions of the Association Football League and in the Southern League is arousing no end of interest. Nearly three of the eight months during which the contests are in progress have elapsed, and followers of the game are now able to pick out the team whose chances they fancy the most. Certainly, the two Sheffield clubs—the United and the Wednesday—have up to now held a prominent position in the First Division table, but there are three or four other teams whose chances cannot be ignored. Manchester City, the club who earned promotion from the Second Division last Season, are one of these. Their record is really a capital one. Twelve games have been played and nine won. Curiously enough, the City have not played a drawn game this season. These nine victories equal eighteen points, only two less than Sheffield United can boast of, while Sheffield Wednesday have only one more to their credit. The latter have played thirteen games to the Manchester club's twelve, so that the City are in quite as good a position. As it so happens, Sheffield Wednesday play Manchester City a visit to-morrow and a great game should be witnessed. The men of Manchester have only once been defeated on their own ground so far, and that was by Sheffield United early in the season. But the difference was so little, only one goal being scored in the match, that did not spoil the City's reputation to any extent. Sheffield Wednesday are certain to have all their work cut out to avert defeat, and the chances are that, with the advantage of playing at home, Aston Villa ought to bear Liverpool comfortably, while, Sunderland, although the go away, are not likely to experience much difficulty in getting the best of Derby County, who at the present moment are at the bottom of the table. The contest for the Second Division championship has been so unequal to date that interest is not quite so keen. Right from the opening of the season Preston North End and Woolwhich Arsenal have demonstrated their superiority over all thier rivals, and unless something very extraordinary happens, one or the other is practically bound to win championship honours. Both have been out leven times and have won ten games, but while the North Enders have not yet been defeated, Woocwich went down before Bramley a month ago. This, however, is the only defeat so far written against their name, so that they are only a single point behind Preston. The great match of the season, among the second Division clubs, will be the meeting of Woolwich Arsenal and Preston North and North End on April 1. On this occasion the game is to be played at Preston. The return is to be decided at Plumstead eight days later. To-morrow Woolwich go to Bolton, where they meet the Wanderers of that town. This is one of the most interesting games in this division. The Bolton Wanderers are struggling to get back to the first division, and if by any chance they succeed in defeating the Arsenal, it will indeed be a feather in their cap. To do so, however, the Wanderers will have to show their best form. Preston North End have a very light task on hand. Theirs opponents are Glossop, and as the North Enders are at home the game is sure to end in their favour.

With regard to the Southern League, it is somewhat difficult to say which club is entitled to be called the leaders. Reading are at the top of the "table," having won six games out of thirteen, five of which have been drawn. This gives them seventeen points. Millwall have won seven games out of twelve, but as they have drawn only a couple, their points number sixteen. On this showing, however, the Dockers' record is quite as good as the others'. Then, again, Luton have only been cut ten times, and as they have not yet met with defeat, their claim must be considered. Five matches have been won and five drawn, giving an aggregate of fifteen points. They have therefore three games in hand, and are only two points behind the leaders. Their position is naturally as good as any of the others but as the "table" stands at present they tie with Portsmouth for third place. Another month, however, may see the contest in a more even state. Cup ties play a prominent part in to-morrow's programme. The competition has reached the interesting stage when clubs of some standing are pitted against one another. There are ten games to be decided and the winners of these will be paired with the ten selected clubs (Bristol City Bristol Rovers Barnsley Grimsby Town, Manchester United New Brompton, Preston North End, Reading Small Health and Woolwich) for the right to figure in the competition proper in company with the four semi-finalists and the eighteen first exempts. Five at least of to-morrows games are important. The best of the bunch is probably that between Fulham and Luton Town although tremendous interest will be centred in the tussle between Plymouth Argyle and Swindon Town. It is most curious that only last Saturday Swindon defeated Plymouth in a League engagement. It must be confessed that this result came as a big surprise for Swindon so far as League points are concerned have done nothing like so well to date as the Argyle. On that occasion too Swindon had the advantage of playing at home, but to-morrow the advantage will be in Plymouth's favour. It is difficult to believe that Swindon will again prove successful: indeed, on all round from Plymouth should win fairly comfortably in spite of their defeat last week. Fulham, at home, may be relied upon to do their best to lower Luton's colours, but to our way of thinking the latter will be the winners. Leicester Fosse and Burton United, two moderate second division teams, meet at Burton, Brentford visit the Wycombe Wanderers, and should beat them, while West Ham United should gain a victory at the expense of Chatham. The remaining ties are not of more than local interest.

Though there was much that was gratifying in the play of both sides in the first Rugby trial at Richmond on Wednesday and the game was in some important respects most instructive, it nevertheless left a sense of disappointment. The defence of both sides was deplorably weak. Fortunately, the source of the weakness was obvious. There was a total lack of that intelligent anticipation by which alone Welsh tactics can be checked, at least in a game offering anything like equal opportunities to both sets of backs, and played under normal conditions. The low scoring usually associated with matches between the leading Welsh clubs is invariably due to the familisarity of both sets of back with the ordinary methods of attack. Every movement is anticipated, and, as a rule, any tries scored are either the result of isolated errors, or of some new and extra slim device that has not yet become one of the known and recognised "tricks of the trade." One was justified in expecting from the West backs this intelligent anticipation. It was not forthcoming, though all the South passing movements that yielded tries fell far below the Welsh standard, both in conception and in execution. Occasionally both Vivyan and Baker were able to intercept the slow exchanges of the South backs. But this modified "spoiling" was a simple matter, and it must at once be admitted that there was nothing in the back play of the West to justify what has been said as to their ability to check by aggressive defence sides playing the Welsh game as the best Welsh sides play it. With the attacking abilities of the West backs as a combination no fault could be found; indeed, if England is content for once to pin its faith to the principle that attack is the best defence then there was much in the forward play yesterday that would justify such a daring course as the selection of the West backs and South forwards for the match with the Nyrth, with Stout and Matthias in place of Cave and Hobbs. Unfortunately, so far as the forwards are concerned, this arrangement is out of the question, for none of the University men will be available owing to the Inter University match being played on the Tuesday after North v. South. For the same reason, however, the selection of the West backs may not merely be politic but

necessary. In any case if the new policy is to be given a chance of success, the West backs should be tried against the North. Such a further trial commits the selectors to nothing. It was quite obvious that if the West backs had enjoyed the same opportunities as fell to the South backs the result of the match would have been reversed. The quick short passing of the West threes and the straight running of the centres, who never gave to the wings except when the latter were in their stride, was a most striking contrast to the slow, lobby, and mechanical passing of the South. For the poor quality of much of the South passing the halves were often responsible. Both passed too soon and too slowly. The centres were also at fault, for they lay too far forward as a rule. In any case there could be no question that the West backs were the better for their combined attack, weak as was their defence in the most important respect—intelligent anticipation. The forward play of the South fully realised expectations. Until near the end, when they palpably tired, they were unquestionably the better eight in all departments. They packed better, and got the ball far more quickly, while their heeling was smartly done and on the push. A gratifying feature of their play was the way they put the ball down on being tackled while their work at the line out was admirable. The best of the eight was young Milton though Hill and Cartwright were little behind him in all-round work. To judge from the form of both sets of forwards, England would have a good pick even if the range of choice were limited to the sixteen men who played.

Our very latest ideas are but the product of a large accumulation of old ones. The current proposal to remove the inter-University cricket match from Lord's, for instance, is no new one. It has been urged again and again of recent years, and for many different reasons. The 1843, 1845, 1846, 1848, and 1850 matches were played at Oxford, and cricketers of that time loudly maintained the advisability of playing it alternately at Oxford and at Cambridge in future. The counter-argument in favour of a neutral venue gained the day, however. Later on certain "Dons" at both Universities decried the Lord's match on the novel plea that it kept Oxford and Cambridge men in London, and therefore led them into all sorts of temptations. So unanimous was University opinion against such an illiberal and uncharitable theory that it was laughed to scorn. Some five or six years back a proposal to change the venue was made on the score of expense. It was urged then, as it is urged anew now, that while the M. C. C. must have made a good income from the inter-University matches, they have never displayed excessive generosity in their annual grants or donations to the OUCC and the CUCC This, unfortunately, is only too true. The annual grants to the Oxford and Cambridge Clubs are not commensurate with the takings at the inter-University match. This does not concern Cambridge quite so much as Oxford, inasmuch as gates are charged for every match at Fenner's, which is now property of the CUCC. Obviously such an income helps to pay expenses year by year. When the mortgage on Fenner's is finally paid off, moreover, Cambridge cricket will be self-supporting, so to speak. At Oxford it is different. The curators of the Parks Ground will not allow gates to be taken and members' subscriptions are quite inadequate to meet the annual expense. If a gate is deemed imperative resource has to be had to one of the college grounds for which of course payment has to be made. The MCC grant is therefore a great consideration as regards the financial well being of the OUCC. As the governing body of cricket has ample funds in hand and exists primarily for the encouragement of the game moreover it is only meet and right that it should deal generously with the Universities in particular. Oxford and Cambridge are the nurseries of amateur cricket and were it not for the annual influx of well trained Light and Dark Blue players it would be in a very poor way. So far the Universities have a distinct grievance. The latest proposal to remove the match from Lord's on account of its unfitness however, is altogether Quixotic. The present condition of the turf is only of a temporary nature. Mr F E Lacey the MCC secretary, himself a famous old Cambridge Blue, has assured us that steps are being taken to remedy this defect and this is enough for most people. The alternative suggestion to play the inter University match either at the Oval or at Queen Club is equally far fetched. Both Oxford and Cambridge would rather play at home than at Kennington Oval and the Queen's Club turf—even if the accommodation were ample at that venue—is not suitable for a match of such importance. From the sentimental point of view too Oxford and Cambridge cricketers will hesitate long ere they forsake Lord's. There is a sort of thrill attached to playing there which arouses a kind of patriotic frenzy and the sort of thrill that every cricketer is the better for feeling Provided the MCC deals more generously with the University clubs in their annual grants hereforth there is no reason at all why any chance of venue should be made

The match at Cambridge between the University and Dublin University may fairly be described as the hardest, most punishing, and, on the whole, best game of the season in the South. Play was fast and exciting throughout, and though Cambridge in all-round works were always slightly the better side, it was not until well on in the second half that their victory was assured. Special interest attached to the match, because it promised to furnish the most direct line yet afforded as to the relative strengths of the two Universities. On Tuesday Dutlin beat Oxford with great ease by 1 go 13 tries. As the Irishmen spent a quiet day on Wednesday, and took the field even fitter than against Oxford, the victory of Cambridge by 2 goals 1 try 2 tries is a pretty conclusive proof that at present, at least, Cambridge are much the stronger of the two University fifteens. The game itself was worth some travel to see. The Irishmen packed splendidly and heeled out smartly, while their halves got the ball out cleanly and quickly to their centre threes. Against a less resolute defence than that of Cambridge the Irish attack was in fact so good that victory would have been its reward. McLeod, however, was in great form, and gave as superb exhibition of the sort of spelling that breaks up most attacks. Time after time he tackled one or other of the Irish centries by dashing down on the man almost as soon as he had the ball. This aggressive defence was backed up by some fine straight pushing and strong rushes by the Cambridge forwards. They often pushed Irish runners, while some of their loose rushes were nearly the length of the field. It was to McLeod and McNicl, however, that Cambridge owed their victory. The play of the pair, both individually and as a wing was quite the feature of the match. The victory was the twelfth successive win of Cambridge who in winning every one of their matches have set up a new record so far as modern university programmes are concerned.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has generally risen everywhere, the rise having been brisk at Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Raipur, Amraoti, Karwar and Bellary. The barometer is approximately normal everywhere.

Winds are westerly to north-westerly in the Punjab and United Provinces and on the Coromandel Coast while calms and north-easterly or south-easterly breezes prevail at most other reporting stations. The force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° in defect at Ratnagiri and the minimum 5° to 9° at Mormugao, Jubbulpore, Neemuch, Bhavnagar Para, Rajkot, Jaipur and Agra. The maximum varied from 90° at Surat to 71° at Delhi and the minimum from 71° at Cochin to 39° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear everywhere.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather continues fine and settled.

Simla report states "that another fairly large spot with numerous prominences appeared on the 10th December on the south-east limb of the sun."

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Trust, Albert Buildings Fort, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch, presiding. There were present Brigadier General Sir James Willcocks, the Hon. Mr W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. W. L. Harvey the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Bomanji D. Petit, and Mr. W. N. Collisons, the Secretary.

REFERRED TO ARBITRATION.

Consideration was given to circular, on Solicitor's letter, forwarding for the consideration of the Board, a draft agreement and advising that matters might be submitted to arbitration in order to avoid a suit for specific performance against Mr. Sharam Luximon.

It was resolved that the matters should be referred to arbitration in the terms to be settled by the Board solicitors, and that the Chairman should be the arbitrator in the matters.

POLICE ACCOMMODATION.

The Board considered memorandum by the Chairman in respect of Police Accommodation in connection with Scheme No. 2. The Chairman said the value of the site required for Police accommodation in Carnac Road would be about two and three quarters lakhs of rupees.

It was resolved that the Chairman should be asked to obtain the wishes of Government in the matter.

SHEDS ON COLABA RECLAMATION.

The Board considered Engineer's report with reference to Trustee's resolution of the 1st instant, regarding the removal of sheds on the reclaimed ground at Colaba.

It was resolved to ask the Engineer to have the site cleared of the sheds by the evening of the 18th instant

BOARD'S NEW OFFICES.

The Board accepted the tender of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas for drainage works and water fittings for their new offices.

After transacting some other business in camera, the Board adjourned.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE RESERVED.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston considered at the High Court on Thursday an application for revision in the case of Imperator against Krishna walad Zugra. Accused was convicted in September last by Mr. N. B. Divatia, First Class Magistrate at Khandesh, of disobedience of a lawful order promulgated by a public servant, and was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.

Mr. Branson, with the Hon Mr. Khare, appeared for the accused, and the Goverment Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that the crops in the village of Ghodade were under Government attachment, an order having been issued by the Assistant Collector, prohibiting their reaping and removal, under section 141, Land Revenue Code. This document was signed by the accused, one of the revenue patels of the village in token of acknowledgment. Accused, as a creditor of one patel, Loudha, obtained a civil court warrant for attachment of linseed being the produce of Loudhu's field, in satisfaction of a decree. A bailiff came to execute the warrant, but reported on the warrant that Rs. 10 were paid by the judgment-debtor to the decree holder, a private settlement having been arrived at between the parties, and the warrant was returned unexecuted. The fact of the matter seemed to the Magistrate to be that the revenue officers having objected to the seizure of the crop by the bailiff, the matter was settled privately, so that in outward appearance the civil court's attachment was dropped; and yet the purpose of the warrant was served. The magistrate considered that the order of the Assistant Collector was duly promulgated; that the accused disobeyed that order in that he removed the crop and got it sold for satisfying his own private debts, and that such disobedience caused or tended to cause annoyance and injury to Government, inasmuch as the Government lien on the crop on account of land revenue was paramount. The strongest evidence against the accused was his own admission recorded before Mr. Curtis, the Collector, in which accused admitted having attached and sold the linseed; and defended the disobedience of the Assistant Collector's order by saying that he was acting under the order of the civil court. Accused tried to disown the recorded admission by saying, he did not understand the questions put to him by the Collector. He was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, in disposing of the application for revision, said: We do not think there is anything in the case to show that the disobedience of the accused patel caused or tended to cause obstructions, annoyance, or injury, or risk of obstruction annoyance, or injury to any persons lawfully employed as contemplated in section 183 of the Indian Penal Code. We accordingly reverse the conviction and sentence. As regards section 142, Land Revenue Code, it is for the Collector to take any action in this matter if he thinks proper, but we cannot interfere under that section, because, there the conviction provided for is by the Collector and not by a Magistrate.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI S. AND W. COMPANY, LD.

The twenty-ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Cumpudin Amirudin presiding. The report of the directors for the year ended 30th June 1903, stated:—The shareholders will find from the balance-sheet that the company has made a nett profit of Rs.3 313-1-0 during the above period which your directors propose to carry to the machinary deterioration fund. The directors beg to inform you that the bleach and dye works have been progressing fairly this year and from the rise in demand of our goods it is hoped that the result will be satisfactory next year. The directors have ordered out and put in new machinery valued at about Rs. 7,778-0-9 during the year under report. This year again the agents have kindy given up a sum of Rs. 24,134-12-0 out of their commission which your directors have thankfully accepted, and recommend that the sum of Rs. 23,000-0-0 should be carried to machinery deterioration fund and the balance Rs. 1,134-12-0 to next year's account. The board have appointed Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey as director in place of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram vacated office which appointment the directors request you to confirm. Two of your directors Messrs. Muiraj Khatau and Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal retire from the Board, but they are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The report was adopted and resolutions were passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in the report.

ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR.

IN October last Mr. Gowrishanker H. Vyas, Second Class Magistate at Pardi convicted Chhiboo Bhagwan of illicit manufacture of liquor and being in possession of mhowra flowers for the purpose of manufacturing liquor illicitly, and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment for the first offence and a fine of ten rupees or ten day's rigorous imprisonment for the second offence An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

Mr. A. D. Brown, District Magistrate, Surat, in referring the case to the High Court said that under the High Court Criminal Rulings, No. 16 dated 11th September 1902, and No. 18 dated 15th June 1899 it was held that under the explanation to section 35 of the Criminal Procedure Code of 1898 the offences of which the accused was convicted were not seprable as the second offence was necessarily included in the first and that possession of mhowra flowers did not constitute any additional offence under clause F. The fine had been paid by the accused.

Their lordships on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, set aside the second sentence and ordered a refund of the fine.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to teeth the a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London England,

CHARGE AGAINST A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

ALLEGED EXTORTION AND PERJURY.

THE case in which Alfred William Torkington lately of Messrs. George Angus and Company of London, stands charged with extortion, perjury, making a false complaint, and cheating at the instance of Hormasji Manekji Mehta, doing business in Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, was again called on for further inquiry yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Colah of Messrs Pestonji, Rustim, and Colah, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Rustomji P. Bharucha, of Messrs. Jamsetji and Rustomji, solicitors, appeared for the defence. Mr. Yorke-Smith of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Messrs George Angus and Company.

Mr. Yorke Smith at the outset asked for permission to explain certain references made by the accused in his statement to the Court about Messrs. George Angus and Company.

The Magistrate said he could not allow him to do so as he (Mr. Yorke-Smith) had no locus standi in the case. The prosecution might bring further evidence if they wished to contradict the accused's statements.

Jehangir Hormusji Omrigar, examined by the Court, said he lived with the complainant. About half an hour after the witness inserted the words Angus and Company in the bill at Kharas' request he saw Kharas in the complainant's room. At that time he did not tell the complainant about the insertion of those words as he believed in what Kharas had told him. When Kharas came to him to get the words inserted in the bill he talked to the witness in a low tone.

Nathalal Chunilal, a cashier in the employ of the complainant, said when Kharas made a payment to him he (witness) signed the bill and gave it to him. That bill contained some interlinations and scratches. About twenty minutes after that Kharas returned with another bill in lieu of that bill and asked witness to sign it. Witness asked for the original bill before he signed the new one. Eventually the portion bearing the witness' signature on the bill was torn out and witness signed the new bill. Subsequently when Kharas left with the new bill, the pieces of the torn bill remained in the hands of Kharas.

Mr. John Knowles, of Messrs Bradbury Brady and Company, machinists and mill store suppliers, said at the instance of the accused he came to the Esplanade Police Court on the 20th January last, and he and Mr. Colah put their initials on certain sheets of rubber brought under the search warrant. Those pieces had the words British Admiralty Quality embossed at their end. Witness did not remember if there was any other mark on them. Subsequently he wrote a letter to Messrs. Walter Nutter and Company in England to enquire as to what was the trade mark of Messrs George Angus and Company and received a reply together with a sample of rubber. He gave that sample to Omrigar.

Mr. Khurshedji Kawasji Kharas, pleader, examined by Mr. Taleyarkhan said he took up service with Messrs Framji and Dinshaw, solicitors, as an assistant in their firm about the end of the last year. He knew the complainants firm of H. M. Mehta and Company. He knew the complainant for the last ten or twelve years. He went to the complainant's firm about the end of December last to buy a piece of rubber. He went there under instructions from Mr. Dinshaw. On the first occasion he went, he was told to buy a square foot of British Admiralty Quality rubber, taking care to see that the word British Admiralty Quality appeared on that piece. Witness purchased one piece as desired and paid about Rs. 9 for it. He made an entry of that piece and gave it to Mr. Dinshaw. A few days after that he was again asked by Mr. Dinshaw to go to the complainant's firm and to purchase from them sheets of India rubber bearing the words British Admiralty Quality of the manufacture of Messrs. George Angus and Co. Besides this rubber he was told to purchase other articles of mill store. The purchase was made on behalf of the accused. Witness was asked by Mr. Dinshaw to prepare a letter containing a list and description of the articles he was to purchase. He at first declined to do any such thing and said he was reluctant to do so as the complainant was his acquaintance. Mr. Dinshaw insisted on witness' doing so on the ground that he could not trust any one else in the office, who could do the work as intelligently and honestly as witness could. Witness, therefore, went to the complainant's shop. On this occasion witness was given to understand that the complainant was selling inferior goods as Angus goods. It was, therefore, that he was reluctant to go.

The case stands adjourned till this afternoon.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

CRUISE TO HOG ISLAND.

THE following races terminating at Hog Island were sailed on Saturday afternoon in a moderate breeze from the northwest which freshened towards the end of the day.

"A" class yacht started with time in hand.

Handicap allowances	Yacht	Owners	Time on course	Arrived
M S			H M S	H M S
21 0	Nanta	Mr G B Adamson,	1 48 15	4 43 15a
4 30	Sapphire	Capt Muter, R E and Mr R H Hopkins	1 31 15	4 44 45b
4 30	Stella	Lt-Col H W Boyd, I M S	1 34 46	4 15 16
8 0	Chita	Mr E Tomber	1 38 17	4 45 17
Scr	Forella	Mr C T R Scovell,	1 30 20	4 45 2)

a 1st prize, b 2nd prize,

The first yacht to start in this class was Nanta who managed to keep her lead the whole way and won the first prize, Stella lost a minute by a bad start. There was a most exciting finish between the Sapphire, Stella, Chita and Forella, only thirty-five seconds being between the first and last of these four yachts, Chita which for some reason did not carry topsail during the latter half of the race losing third place from Stella by one second.

"B" class yachts also started with time in hand.

Handicap allowances	Yachts	Owner	Time on course	Finished
10	Sayonara	Maj Curtis and Mr C G Nomico	2 4 0	4 37 0
Scr	Prixie	Mr R E Simcham	1 51 28	4 40 38
Scr	Jamsita	The Officer, R E	1 51 42	4 40 42
Scr	Mamukta	The Officers, R A	did not finish	
Scr	Eric	Mr R H Ireland	did not start	

As in the "A" class race, Sayonara, which was the limit yacht, finished at Hog Island in front of the others who were allowing her time. There was also a very close finish losing second place by four seconds.

The Tomtit class started last at 3-20 sailing a shorter course.

	Time on course	Arrived
	H M S	H M S
Meg, M C H B roe	1 39 18	4 10 18
Clutha, Mr J J Walsh	1 24 33	4 54 33
Lapwing, Mr R C Roberts	1 36 48	4 56 48

There was a very excellent start for this race, all the boats being well up and close together when the gun fired. Meg gradually drew away on the run to Tucker Beacon Lapwing dropping about the same distance behind Clutha. This order was maintained to the finish Meg winning first prize.

A large number of members stayed to dinner at the Bungalow, some returning in a steam launch kindly lent by Mr. Strong.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

At the meeting of the Indian National Congress which assembles in Madras in the last week of December, the first item that will be discussed is the question of the constitution of the Congress. It is proposed to limit the number of delegates to 350, namely, 75 for Bengal, 50 each for Madras and Bombay, 35 for the United Provinces, 25 for the Punjab and Frontier Province, 15 for Burmah, besides 75 extra for the Province in which the Congress is held. Among the resolutions to be proposed is one for the reconstitution of the Local and Supreme Legislative Councils on the basis of a wider representation and of more enlarged powers, and for the increase by 50 per cent. of the additional members fixed in the present statute for the Supreme and Local Legislative Councils, so as to secure a more adequate representation of the varied communities and interests of the country. The second resolution is that the Permanent Settlement be extended to such parts of the country as are now ripe for it, in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Secretary of State for India's despatches of 1862 and 1867 on the subject. Special resolutions will be moved and discussed anent the Universities Bill and the Official Secrets Bill. The claims of the people of the country to higher and more extended employment in the higher grades of the Public Service will also be urged. A protest will also be raised against the arbitrary manner in which the Indian revenues have been charged with £783,000 per annum for the increased cost of the recruitment of the British Army in spite of the Viceroy's condemnation that such a charge was injurious to Indian interests. It will also be urged that the Indian taxpayer be granted substantial relief out of the British Exchequer towards the cost of maintaining in India the present strength of the European Army. The Madras City Municipal Bill will be opposed, being in the opinion of the Congress objectionable and uncalled for. The Agricultural Banks Bill is the last-mentioned item in the programme, but so far no resolution has been framed on the subject.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE King, it is understood, would like medals and decorations to be worn on every suitable occasion (says "Vanity Fair"). The late Lord Fitzwilliam used to wear his Garter ribbon when dining alone with his family, which was possibly not a very suitable occasion; but there was no reason whatever against his so doing. No Englishman is allowed to accept or wear a foreign decoration without the express permission of the King obtained through the Foreign Office. There is a well-known chestnut of the great Talleyrand, who, on seeing Lord Castlereagh's undecorated diplomatic uniform amid the blaze of ribbons and orders around him, asked: Quel est cet homme distingue? We are gradually, however, becoming less conservative in this respect. For permission is rarely refused nowadays to wear the decorations of other countries.

How many Londoners know the name of London's patron saint? St. Erkenwald is the gentleman's name, and in a more trusting age he had a shrine dedicated to him at St. Paul's which worked miraculous cures for fever and ague. Pilgrim-street (says the "Free Lance") bears in its name a record of the route taken by those who sought to be cured.

One of the largest and probably the haviest meteorite yet found upon the earth has recently been excavated in the province of Simalea, Mexico. This mass of meteoritic iron is more than thirteen feet long, six feet wide, and five feet thick, and its weight is estimated to be about fifty tons. The greatest meteorite which Lieut. Peary found in Greenland is believed to weigh nearly fifty tons; and next to these two the three haviest fallen stars known to science are two from Mexico and one from Brazil weighing sixteen, eleven, and five tons respectively. In fact, Mexico can lay claim to more meteorites than any other country, and, taking but ten of them, their total weights is ninety-five tons, or on the average more than nine tons per meteorite.

A parcel of the dearest cigars in the world, 1,500 in number, has been despatched from the famous Vuelto Abajo tobacco fields in Cuba for the consumption of the New York multi-millionaire smoker. The price of one of these cigars is equal to 18s. of English money. None but the most faultless leaves are used in their production; the making of them is restricted to the most experienced workers, who can only make eight cigars a day. Every cigar is wrapped in fine Japanese paper and enclosed in a small air-tight box of perfumed wood.

An electric locomotive, running upon a railway along the towpath, has been substituted for the horse on an American canal. The engine rides upon a single rail, but in order to accomodate motors drawing boast in the opposite direction a second rail is provided, parallel and near the first. It weighs 12,000 pounds (six tons), and can develop eighty horse-power. Any reasonable speed which may be thought desirable can be attained.

The "Lady" says: Ever since women have taken their place among the free-lances of literature there have been women dramatists in England, though they may not at all times have been so numerous or, financially speaking, at any rate, so successful as they are to-day. That they should write plays is only natural as most women are more dramatic in their instincts than men, their perceptions are almost invariably quicker, and their grasp of the possibilities of a situation is at the moment often more comprehensive though they may in practice fail from want of patience and endurance to make the best of the opportunity, afforded them. It is, then, curious not that there should be so many women writing, or who have written for the stage, but that there are not more. Perhaps one reason is that theatrical managers fight shy of women's work.

In the City of London there has been a picture factory prosperously conducted, in which most modern masters will be turned out with punctuality and despatch. For the most part in favours those modern Dutch masters who are rightly enjoying so great a vogue in Great Britain, while it also has a fondness for the Anglo-Scotch school. It must not be supposed (writes Mr. M.H. Spielmann in the "Magazine of Art") that the picture forger makes great profits from his hateful trade. Like poor Bystanini, he works for a hard task-master, and the very shadiness of his vocation renders him helpless against the sweater. A skilful painter may make perhaps £3 a week if he sticks close to it all the year round; when he can, he breaks away, if the desire is in him to make an honest living. One or two well-known painters would like to sponge out the memory of such a past when first they were thrown upon the world and were picked up and befriended by the picture-farmer.

One of the dreams of the Australian Commonwealth is a transcontinental railway—from east to west. Unfortunately, this railway would pass, almost wholly through arid, desert country, and, as it would be several hundred miles long, it is believed that it would be many years before it would pay expenses. Its initial cost would be about £2,000,000. It has however many points in its favour. It would, for instance, allow the English mails to be landed in Adelaide, Melbourne, and all over the eastern States two days quicker than at present. If it is constructed (says the "Leisure Hour") it will allow of one of the longest railway rides—from Brisbane (Queensland) to Perth (Westralia) in the world.

The Christmas number of Cassell's Magazine contains an interesting article on the famous song composer, Paolo Tosti. The author of (Good-bye) and For Ever and For Ever was born in Abruzzi, and is fifty-six years of age. He came to England twenty-seven years ago, and from the first his songs were sung by the most celebrated vocalists of the day. England claimed him for her own, and he says he will ever make his home in England. However, Signor Tosti is a man of extremely simple habits and not at all in love with the strain which a busy London season imposes upon him. He is gentle, affable and dignified in manner, and although his genius has brought him the friendship of all classes from the Royal family downwards, he wears his laurels with modesty. Much of his time when in London is taken up by teaching, and the bulk of his song-writing is done in the country during the months of August and September, which he spends in the country.

The original letter which General Grant wrote in reply to the Republican invitation to stand for the United States Presidency has just been found among a heap of old papers in a cellar at Hartford, Conn. This letter which contains the famous phrase, "let us have peace, had been lost for thirty-five years. The closing paragraph reads:—Peace, and universal prosperity, its sequence, with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation while it constantly reduces the national debt. Let us have peace. With great respect, U. S. GRANT. These simple words, Let us have peace, when published struck a common chord in Northern and southern hearts and greatly helped to them together again. Yet hearts and greatly was on the road to the paper mill when accident rescued it.

According to Motoring there is already a great desire on the part of motorists to secure the first registration numbers. Everybody it appears wants to be one, two, or three. This is somewhat suprising, for cars with small numbers will be most easily detected when on scorching trips. The motorist who loves to exceed the legal speed limit with accumulate as many numerals on his label as possible, so that he from whom the cars runs may not read. On the other hand, the more numerals you have the larger the plate. It is said that the French plates will be imitated for size and shape, and that there will be no discrimination between petrol and motor vehicles.

"Diplomacy Lester, said the henpecked man replying to the inquiry of his small son during it may not be necessary to explain the temporary absence of the majestic wife of the one and mother of the other, diplomacy is what makes a man carve a turkey and unselfishly deal out to his family and the visitors their favourite helps, including the only portions which he himself really likes, and at the same time look like a putty saint.—"Smart Set."

MR. DEAKIN on his recent appointment as Prime Minister of Australia received over one thousand letters from total strangers in all parts of the Commonwealth asking for a "little temporary assistance." One enterprising beggar wrote suggesting that the new Premier should book half the reserved stalls on a first-night, "as it would make the show a great success." Mr. Deakin said to a Melbourne reporter: "People imagine that because I am Prime Minister I must be a rich man. As a matter of fact, I am nothing of the kind."

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers. Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

DR MAJOR'S Vitaline OR ELIXIR OF LIFE.

DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR, M. D.

THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable conditions,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined,—their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous effort and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man, after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

THE VITALINE OR ELIXIR OF LIFE

which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:—

VIZ., Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Sexual weakness, Loss of manhood and memory, Brain-fag, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of Ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools and when passing urine, Loss of vigour, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and Local weakness, Palpitation Eruption on face, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental and bodily prostration, Sleeplessness, Costiveness, Premature decay or Deficiency of the vital forces, Impaired vitality. Inability to perform the various duties of life or enjoy its pleasures, Incapacity for study or business, and other nervous complaints and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, either acute or chronic.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique, and in bringing back youth's vigour and cheer to a doomed life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

If your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment have failed to cure you, even then be not hopeless for your life. Try and test—

MAJOR'S "VITALINE"

And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern methods and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

TO a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, it quickens appetite, removes constipation and stands as a safe-guard against attacks of nervous disorders even when exposed to prompt causes for them.

PATIENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.

MANY medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of "VITALINE" in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

THOUSANDS of unsolicited testimonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can be produced from all quarters.

Price per bottle (lasting for 10 days) Rs. 3. 3 bottle (complete course of treatment) Rs. 8-3. 6 bottles Rs. 16. Dozen Rs. 30. Postage and Packing, Annas 8, 12, Rs. 1. 4 and Rs. 1-8 respectively.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

We are often told by our big daily contemporaries, says "The Broad Arrow" that the War Office should be run on the lines of a large business concern. In the case of the Army, the Cabinet are the directors, and the Secretary of State for War is the managing director the Commander-in-Chief being his manager; consequently, they are all individually and severally responsible to the taxpayers, who are the shareholders in the War Office 'business,' for every irregularity and fraudulent disposal of the reserve of war material, and this fact should be fully impressed on them.

The three new battleships are to be of the "King Edward VII" design, but they are to be built in the Royal dockyards instead of being placed out to contract. The determination to build these vessels on a design which is at least three years old is inexplicable, and there can be no question that had Parliament been sitting the matter would not be allowed to rest. Moreover, the announcement as it stands at present is that only £24,000 are to be spent on each ship, whereas, according to the Estimates, the sum allotted for each vessel was £44,660. It may be, of course, that the three contract-built vessels are to be laid down as well during this financial year, and that the vessels to be built in the public yards are those referred to by Mr. Arnold-Forster in August last. But, even on this assumption, it is extraordinary that an old design has been chosen, and one which is notably inferior to designs which are to be used in the United States and Germany.

Mr. Arnold-Forster has inaugurated his regime at the War Office with a concession which has often been recommended and on strong grounds, but to which none of his predecessors would consent. This is the Saturday half-holiday to the clerical staff—a boon granted by the Secretary of State directly the application was made to him. No doubt Mr. Arnold-Forster's long connection with a famous publishing firm has inspired him with kindly feelings towards the working staff so constantly chained to the desk and who bear the chief burthen of routine administration. It is something new for War Office clerks to receive sympathy or acknowledgment of their staunch and strenous service. They have too long been the butt of unjust and misdirected criticism by an ungrateful public, held fair game for ridicule and abuse. Even their own official superiors have often belittled their patient and painstaking performance, generally irksome and monotonous, of their duties. Far too little credit was given them for their admirable conduct of business during the storm and stress of the great war. Still less was there any substantial return for ever time and incessant anxiety. It was suggested that a bonus in the shape of a certain number of month's extra pay, and although it was richly deserved, it does not appear to have been granted. The cheaper form of reward, honours, and decorations were also dealt with a most grudging hand, although there are now-days orders of all classes and grades available to mark the State appreciation of good services performed.

A good deal of interest is found in the annual report of Rear-Admiral O'Neil, chief of the United States Bureau of Ordnance. He lays great stress upon the necessity of pushing forward the armaments for the twenty-five battleships, cruisers, and gunboats which are now building or under contract. Work on the guns for twelve of the vessels has not even been taken in hand, and they cannot be completed unless immediate progress be made. A recommendation has been offered by the Gun Factory Board that the plant should be enlarged, but Admiral O'Neil, though he agrees in principle, thinks such a measure would delay most urgent work. He therefore recommends a provision of 1,000,000 dols, only. Another important matter dealt with in the report is the creation of a Navy Ordnance Corps. The admiral finds no fault with the naval officers temporarily appointed to ordnance duty, but his view is that the increasing intricacy of modern ordnance demands the creation of such a special corps. This recommendation is regarded as of importance, in view of the fact that one of the great arguments of the opponents of the old engineer branch was found in the present system of detaching executive officers for ordnance duties. If they could perform them satisfactorily, why, it was said, should they not be equally capable of undertaking engineering duties? Admiral O'Neil's recommendation for the appointment of a special ordnance branch may, therefore, given heart to the advocates of the re-establishment of an engineering branch in the United States Navy.

The United States battleship Maine has been under trial between Hampton Roads and Culebra. The interest of the trials centred upon the Niclausse boilers, of which the ship has twenty-four, in three groups, with a total grate surface of 1,353½ square feet, and 53,343 square feet of heating surface, providing for 17,348 i.h.p. In the run down the time was 78·37 hours, and the average speed 15.1 knots, increased on the return, during a run of 76.3 hours, to 15.9 knots. No attempt was made to force the fires, and the Committee reports that forced draught is unnecessary and undesirable, and should never be used for boilers of the class. The boilers gave no trouble, no difficulty was found in reaching 115 revolutions with the main engines and there was a quick response to varying demands for speed. The coal used was 1,474 tons and the average rate of combustion per square foot for the run north was 16.45lb. and the average coal per i.h.p. 2·45lb. This was not satisfactory but too many boilers had been lighted for the number of revolutions. The Committee insists very forcibly upon the importance of providing fresh water for all types of water-tube boilers and is of opinion that the entire arrangements of the distilling plant and of the feed pumps must be altered if water tube boilers of any design are to be a success. Evaporators should not be crowded into places so hot that men cannot give them the attention they demand. The boilers of the Maine are fine examples of mechanical work and will require the services of men of intelligence and mechanical skill. The Committee insist that the quality of the personnel is of greater importance than the quantity and that water tube boilers call for more brain work and less physical effort. Automatic feed devices were in use, but the Board says they cannot be trusted.

Every page of Lord Wolseley's two large volumes—not half large enough for the reader who cares for the subject and the man who has written. The Story of a Soldier's Life—contains some little bit a few lines perhaps of marvellous interest for soldiers young or old their friends, or the intelligent public. A correspondent who is devouring the first volume has come on the little paragraph in which Lord Wolseley pays a compliment to Hell-fire Jack the epithet by which General Olpherts was known throughout the Indian Army and the British, too especially in the days of the Mutiny. I believe, says Lord Wolseley, that danger amused as well as interested him. A gallant dare-devil captain he was indeed. Until his death a short while ago he had at least one annual appearance and made a speech when a fast-diminishing band of those who fought their way into Lucknow under Havelock dined together and made speeches for the company at the annual dinner. His battery, says Lord Wolseley, was a military curiosity in every way; his gun-carriages were old and always on the verge of absolute dissolution and as for his harness it seemed to be tied together with pieces of string. And adds his lordship, as I am proud to remember he always regarded me as a real friend and comrade. We have somewhere heard of one occasion on which, perhaps H. F. Jack was not well pleased when the gallant Irishman, then a general, made a stirring appeal to his friend then going into the field against Cetewayo. Olpherts boarded the liner in which the then Sir Garnet Wolseley and his staff were going to Cape Town and begged and prayed to be taken by his comrade and friend in any capacity out to the scene. He saw no impossibility whatever in his acting as an extra hand The general-in-chief mildly expostulated. His friend was a general too and could not possibly be attached to the force. Olpherts made piteous appeals to the staff; he would go under any conditions, sleep anywhere, only go he must. And when the Donald Currie steamer was forging ahead slowly from her mooring at Dartmouth Olpherts appeared in a shore-boat and shouted his last appeal to his friends who did as the companions of Ulysses did when they came within earshot of the Sirens. Probably the Field-Marshal may not remember the incident. We are sure Olpherts would be perfectly satisfied if he could read the thereibute paid to him by the distinguished comrade who still breathes the upper air.

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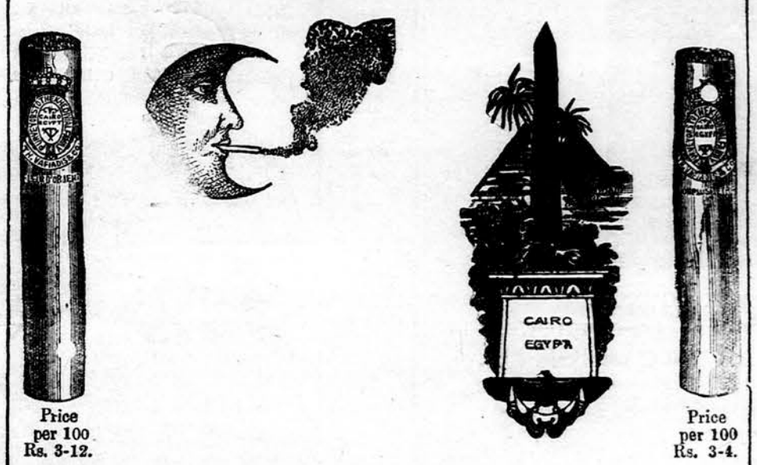

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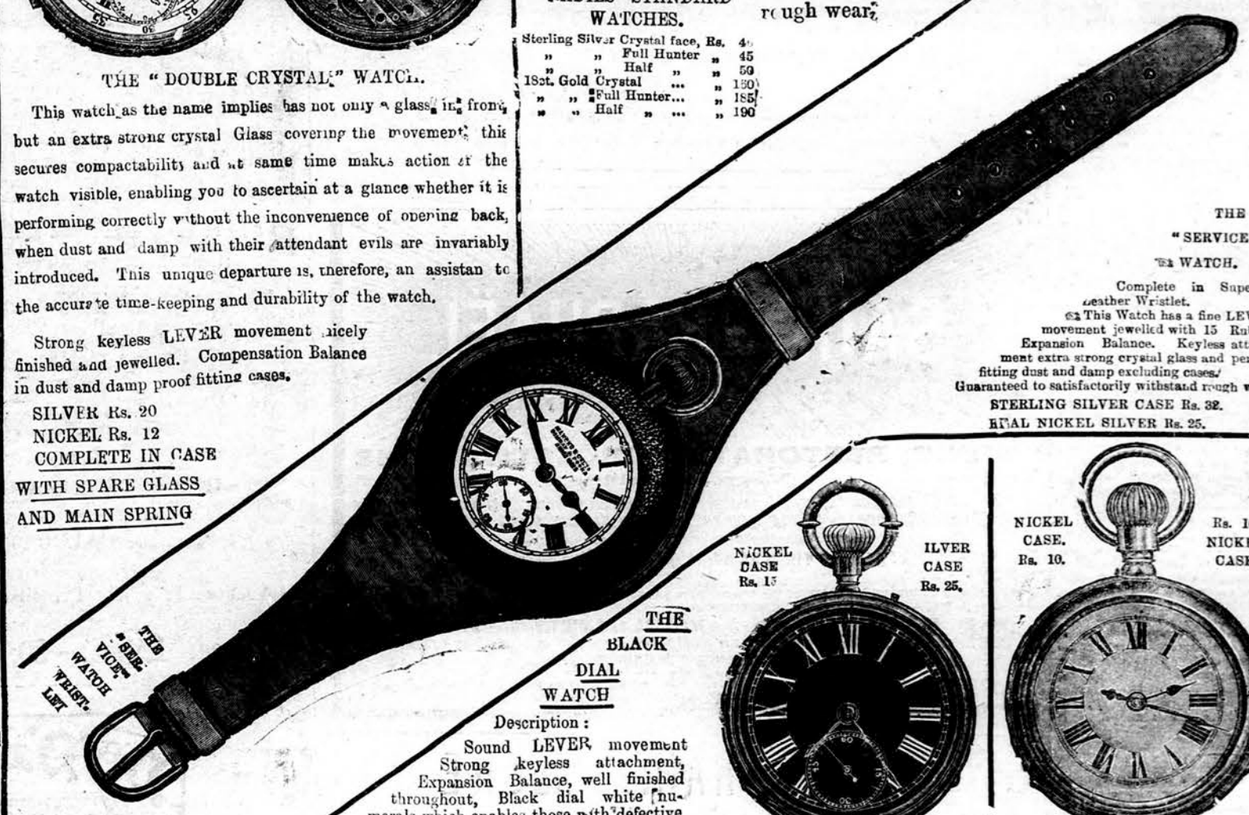

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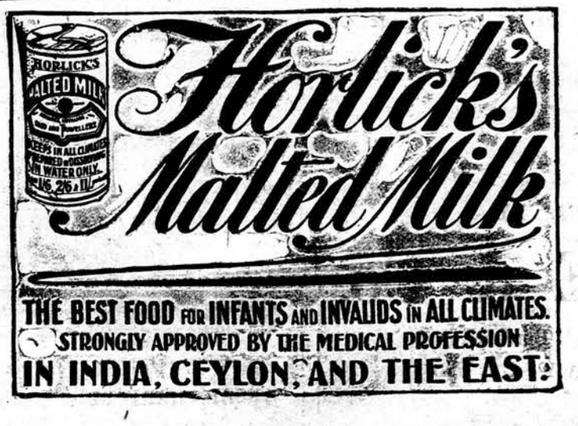
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